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LASSWADE



ASHESTIEL.

END OF THE SEASON.

In a few days the season of 1871 will either be brought to an end by the action of the authorities who take charge of our political destinies or it will expire by natural causes. In any case, the end will be as welcome as it is necessary. For the months which have passed since the assembling of Parliament have been a period of a very trying kind to all who are mixed up, immediately or remotely, with public affairs, or who take more interest in them than the mere languid curiosity that sees in the day's doings but a theme for trivial discussion. About this time last year we were in the fierce excitement of the great German and French war. In the very week corresponding to that of our present issue the journalist was writing that events were following events with startling rapidity. The Crown Prince, now the Queen's honoured guest, had just stormed Weissenburg, thus striking the first real blow of the campaign, and striking it on French soil. We had hardly managed to comprehend the importance of this incident when we heard that the Prince had encountered the French at Woerth, and, after a battle which raged all day, had completely defeated them; while General Steinmetz, on the same day, had assailed the French at Forbach, rolled up their right wing, and forced them to retire upon Metz. The Emperor and his son were then there, and the French army had been handed to Bazaine, who, it was hoped, by such of his countrymen as were allowed to know the truth, would stay the flood of disaster which had set in with an overwhelming force. In the words of him whose centenary is being kept in his native land—

Who that shared them ever can forget
The emotions of that spirit-stirring time?

We need not do more than recall it. Men had in those days something with which the healthiest and the hardest intellect might grapple, and if it be true, as the great philosopher asserts, that there is something ennobling to the soul of man in the contemplation of great events, even though he may take no part in them, that elevating process was assuredly in action among us during the last autumn. The war raged to its end, the Germans were the victors of France, and on March 1 entered the French capital in triumph.

About that time our own Parliament was beginning work in earnest, and we had heard the scheme for reorganising the Army. But domestic affairs, important as they might be, were uninteresting in presence of the new state of things in France. Early in March the rebellion, which became a revolution, to end in and with the Commune, broke out, and D'Aurelles de Paladine was looked to, and in vain, as the stern soldier who was to re-enact the first Napoleon and blow away the rebels with "a whiff of grape-shot." He did not do this, and Paris in flames was, some time later, the illustration of the feeble policy that allowed the revolution to grow. All this time the English public had but little care for home matters. Our interest was concentrated on Paris, its miseries and its crimes. At length the Red Republic went down, and was trampled out in blood profusely shed, and it curiously happens that at the moment we write all the dark days of the second siege are being vividly brought back to us by the trials of many of those who rode in the whirlwind and directed the storm, until they themselves became sport for the hideous elements they had waked into fury. It was not until after this that all the strenuous exertions of our home politicians could divert public attention from the grim doings in France. But at last the foreign excitement subsided, and we had leisure to turn our jaded faculties in the direction of home affairs.

Since that time we have had a strange Parliamentary history, and not one of which those who will write it in the future will speak with much satisfaction. Very large promises were made at the beginning of the Session, and it was at once evident that the programme could not be carried out. But there were hopes that statesmanship on the part of the leaders, and rational patience on that of the followers, would enable Parliament to achieve something worthy the reputation of the country. It is not in this place, nor at this moment, that we shall examine in any detail how eminently unsatisfactory the Session has been, and why, as our present object is rather to point out the wearisome character of the period which we now hope to see at an end. A philosopher of metaphysics would find it an easy task to show how unfavourably the public mind has been manipulated, so to speak, during the last few months. We were suddenly withdrawn from the contemplation of the events which the Greek philosopher called great, and we have been steeped and saturated in the pettinesses of party and faction, and if we hesitate to apply the word sordid to much that has been witnessed, it is only because we believe that men who are usually above sordidness deceived themselves. The two long and fatiguing contests of the Session have a singularity which we trust will long remain one. They do not reflect honour upon those who were engaged, unless we make the exception that the pertinacity of the British nature was exemplified to excess, and, according to French theory, became, by reason of that excess, a virtue. But to those who have had to watch the long debates on the Army and on the Ballot, and who have conscientiously endeavoured to extract from them proof that great principles were recognised or even understood, or that patriotism of the larger kind, and irrespective of party, was at the bottom of the struggles, the work

has been indeed discouraging, and we are not careful to retrace the hours of that dreary vigil. Of the political value of what has been done we may speak at another time, of the moral influence of such scenes as we have been witnessing we should gladly not speak at all, save to couple the record with an expression of exceeding satisfaction that such a period has come to an end. Shallow persons, or those who affect shallowness as an excuse for indolence, will fail or will refuse to see that we have had anything but a dull Session, relieved by asperities; but some of those who have mingled in its work, and have felt its humiliations, will probably find occasion before long to set a larger view before us, and to tell us that we have not succeeded in learning even one of the elementary lessons which the ruin of a neighbouring nation should have enforced upon us.

But the weary season is moribund, and men are escaping. They are to be congratulated, but the happiest of all are those who can escape from themselves—that is, from the second selves compounded of care, passion, and selfishness which we mistake for ourselves, instead of knowing them to be like the Zoroastrian *simulacrum*, and, moreover, things to be exorcised by an appeal to our own nobler nature, and to Nature herself. We venture to put this moral into words, but we believe that they are nearly needless, for most men who can comprehend them have already silently owned the truth. But such thoughts are not to be cast away. We have small time for them amid the clash of the world, small taste for them amid its temptations. Yet one of the most magnificent ideas in the volume of inspiration points directly to the moral on which these few sentences have been based, and the promise that some shall "be kept in the pavilion out of the strife of tongues" involves all that could be said by many a cynical moralist, far too lofty-minded to accept an Oriental phrase, especially when it comes from a source revered by the "unadvanced." In the full conviction that the minds of public men have been exposed, from circumstances, to a most disadvantageous process during a recent period, and equally convinced that nothing short of a severance from the motives, habits of thought, language, and instincts of such a season will recruit the higher nature, just as the escape from mere physical hindrances into peace and fresh air operates on the frame, we cordially rejoice that the season of 1871 has come to an end. Let us atone for whatever prosaic treatment we have bestowed on the theme by recollecting the beautiful lines in which the Poet Laureate (a young bard when they were written) recognised man's need of other thought than that of his own surroundings:—

The great Vine, outspread
With growth of shadowy leaf and clusters rare,
Reacheth to every corner under Heaven,
Deep rooted in the living soil of Faith,
So that man's hopes and fears take refuge in
The fragrance of its complicated glooms
And cool impleached twilights.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 10,

The court-martial for the trial of the members and more important partisans of the Commune has at length commenced its sittings, and the world will now know something of the truth respecting the serious nature of the accusations laid to their charge, and will be able to judge how far the numerous apologists they have found in England were justified in putting forth excuses for the deliberate assassinations and useless, wilful destruction of property, with no other motive than revenge, of which they were guilty. The trial takes place in the vast riding-school at Versailles, and during the first day's proceedings numerous deputies were present; of the remainder of the audience the majority appear to have been military men. On the first bench of the accused Ferré, Assi, Urbain Jourde, and Trinquet were seated, Champy, Régère, Lullier, Bastoul, and Paschal Groussut being in the second row, and Ferret, Deschamps, Clément, Courbet, and Parent in the third. The Court, which is composed of seven officers of various grades, assembled shortly after noon on Monday, when the proceedings were opened by the reading of a general exposé of the causes and circumstances of the insurrection, after which special reports relative to Ferré and Assi, the two prisoners who were to be first interrogated, were read. Counsel for several of the prisoners then addressed the Court on minor points, M. Lachaud, who appeared for Courbet, remarking that his client desired to call M. Jules Simon as a witness, but required the special authorisation of the Chief of the Government to enable him to do so; while the counsel who appeared for Régère went into some elaborate arguments contesting the competency of the tribunal, which the latter of course overruled. With this the first day's proceedings came to a close.

On the second day Ferré refused to reply to the interrogations of the Court, on the ground that he could not accept as his judges the soldiers who had fought against him; and he stated as his reason for not calling any witnesses his fears that they would be at once arrested. Conclusive evidence was given against him of his having ordered the Palais de Justice to be set on fire, but in reference to the execution of the hostages at La Roquette none of the witnesses could swear that they had seen Ferré with the firing-party. Whilst the evidence was being given about the murder of the hostages Ferré constantly laughed, and drew down on himself a rebuke from the President. During this sitting a lively altercation occurred between M. Dupont de Brissac, the counsel of Ferré, and Commandant Gaveaux, who acts as public prosecutor. The former having insinuated that the latter knew nothing about law, the Commandant desired the lawyer not to be insolent, and threatened to appeal to the Court; whereupon M. Dupont retorted, "You wear a uniform and I a gown; but I question who is the better man, and certainly should not like to occupy your

shoes." The President here interposed, and then the squabble terminated by counsel getting out of breath.

The proceedings of the third day have mainly been confined to the interrogation of Assi and the examination of witnesses against him. Unlike Ferré, he replied freely and fluently to most of the questions put to him. He denied all knowledge of the massacre of Generals Thomas and Le Comte, but admitted that he had signed orders to construct barricades and resist the attack of the Versailles troops. During this day's sitting the Abbé Dornay, a missionary priest and one of the hostages confined in La Roquette, stated that, although he had lived twenty-five years among savages, he had never witnessed the perpetration of such atrocities as those committed by the Commune.

The breach between the Chief of the Executive and the Assembly appears to widen every day, so much so that the chance of his powers being prolonged for a definite time before the Assembly adjourns is most uncertain. In the first place, M. Thiers, as is well known, desires to remove the seat of government to Paris; but a Committee of the Assembly has recently pronounced emphatically against this step being taken. Then, again, on the question of the indemnity to the invaded provinces, which finds favour with the majority of the Assembly and gave rise to a lively debate a few days since, M. Thiers is completely at issue with them. The last ground of dispute has reference to the proposition made by the Committee on the reorganisation of the army for the immediate dissolution of the entire National Guard, a step to which the head of the Government is understood to be warmly opposed.

In reply to a question asked at a recent sitting of the Assembly as to whether the Duc de Chartres had been named chief of a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique by M. Thiers, on the proposition of the Minister for War, it was admitted that this step had been taken, but subject, it was said, to its ratification by the Commission of the Chamber. It is announced that the Comte and Comtesse de Paris have arrived in Paris.

General Vinoy, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, has notified in the *Journal Officiel* his thanks to the "generous English nation" for opening a subscription to meet the expense of rebuilding the palace belonging to that order, and which was one of the first public buildings set on fire by the emissaries of the Commune.

The *Vérité* states that Félix Pyat, Bergeret, Mézy, Lissagray, and several other less important members of the Commune have found a refuge in London; and that Lefrançois and Vesnier, both of whom were believed to have been shot, are at this moment in Switzerland.

It is announced that the third instalment of half a milliard will be paid to the Prussians during the present week, and that their evacuation of the forts and environs of Paris will immediately follow. A telegraphic despatch, sent from Compiegne, on the 8th, by the French Commissioners at the head-quarters of the Prussian army of occupation, announces that the evacuation of the town of Troyes had been ordered telegraphically by the Prussian military authorities. Coincident with these prospects of the partial withdrawal of the German troops from French soil, intelligence has reached Paris of an insane attack made at Poligny, situate between Dole and Lons-le-Saulnier, by two brothers, who, from a window of their house, fired upon a halting squadron of Prussian dragoons. One soldier was killed and another seriously hurt; the result being an indiscriminate sabre assault by the dragoons upon all the inhabitants within reach, and the more or less seriously wounding of some twenty innocent persons. On the following day the Mayor of Dole was notified by the German commander Kleist that the state of siege would be proclaimed on any further act of hostility occurring.

In the Assembly a motion has been introduced by M. Henri de Lacretelle for gratuitous and compulsory education throughout France. It will be the duty of the Assembly to take this motion into most serious consideration, seeing that the Prussians have already established similar education in Alsace and Lorraine.

Conflicting accounts are published by the French papers in reference to the insurrection in Algeria. Despite the recent dispatch of General Saussier to the effect that the insurrection is dying out, several correspondents of the French press now in the colony express a fear that France may lose it. Several despatches are forwarded daily to M. Thiers.

The Queen has appointed Joseph Joshua Peatfield to be her Majesty's Consul at Guatemala.

Commander Cyprian Bridge, R.N., has been reprimanded by a court-martial at Malta for want of caution in allowing her Majesty's ship Caledonia to touch a shoal off Aspro Island, near Santorin, on the 8th ult. The vessel received no damage.

At the first meeting since the war of the Société des Agriculteurs de France Lord Vernon, the president of the French Peasant Farmers' Seed Fund, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

At Schaffhausen, on the Rhine, on the 21st ult., a Russian lady undertook the feat of swimming above the fall beyond the reach of the safe bathing-houses, when she was drawn over the falls and perished.

Professor Palmieri, of Naples, announces that Mount Vesuvius has again commenced sending out flames, sand, and other burning matters from the central crater, but without the accompaniment of much lava.

The United States have taken up the subject of the exploration of Palestine in earnest, and it is decided that the important work should be divided—England to take the west of the river Jordan, and they the east. The exploration would take about four years, and £4000 each year would be required.

Another Alpine misadventure is recorded to a party of five Swiss gentlemen. In trying to cross a crevasse two of their number fell into it, and, though it took 140 ft. of cord to reach them, they were got out without having sustained any very serious injury, their fall having taken place on to a snowdrift.

The *Japan Herald* states that the Mikado's Government has determined on sending an embassy to the Court of Pekin, with the object, it is understood, of concluding a treaty, offensive and defensive, for mutual protection against foreign Powers, in the event of hostilities arising in either country.

To put an end to doubt on the subject of the famine in Persia, a telegram has been addressed to Mr. Alison, Chargé-d'Affaires at Teheran. His reply, which so far confirms the statement of the Persian Minister, is as follows:—"Teheran, July 31.—The famine is over, but provisions are very dear."

Suttee lately took place at Rasra, in the Ghazepore district. The victim, a woman of the Benee caste, was with some difficulty dissuaded from her purpose for the moment. Some hours later, however, the impulse returned on her irresistibly. She made the necessary preparations for her own sacrifice almost unassisted, and about midnight effected her dreadful purpose. It was done almost secretly, only a very few witnesses being present. Those few, however, have been arrested.

A despatch from Cairo gives the substance of the speech addressed by the Khedive to the Egyptian Parliament at the prærogation on Monday. His Highness expressed his satisfaction at the measures proposed to his Government by the Chamber, and said he hoped that the labours of the Assembly would result in great advantages to the country.

By the Cape mail we have news from Cape Town to July 6. There was a long debate in the Assembly on the Responsible Government Bill, and the second reading was carried by a majority of seven only in a very full house. The negotiations with the Transvaal Free State as to the ownership of the gold-fields have ended unsatisfactorily. The diamond-fields were proving more productive than ever.

A Belgian paper announces that an International Exhibition is to be held at Brussels in 1876, and that the preliminary arrangements for its organisation are being made. It is to coincide with the triennial exhibition of the fine arts, and will take place in the same building. That building, with its annexes, will cover an area of about twelve acres, and in addition there will be annexes and a park.

The *Melbourne Age* states that the past efforts of the Acclimatisation Society, and of private individuals working with similar objects, have been only too successful. Rabbits and sparrows are now so abundant that in many districts they are a complete nuisance, and vigorous efforts are being made to extirpate them, or at any rate to reduce their numbers. Hares are so numerous in the neighbourhoods of Melbourne and Geelong that it is proposed to modify the restrictions hitherto imposed upon their destruction, and to allow clubs, upon payment of a moderate license fee, to course them.

The programme of the technical section of the Polytechnic Exhibition, to be held in Moscow next year, corresponds with the general object of the exhibition—namely, the spread and the application of the natural and physical sciences. The first class will be composed of collections of drawings and designs; the second class comprises collections of models of workshops and manufactories. In order the better to initiate the public in the processes of manufactures, it is intended to form collections of raw materials, to show their progressive steps, and also the completed products. The fourth class comprises machines in motion, instruments, apparatus, and models. Those persons who desire to have information are requested to apply to the committee of the Polytechnic Exhibition (Zoological Museum of the University of Moscow), or to the president of the technical section, Professor Archipoff, Pakrowka, Wiedenskoi Pertoulof, Moscow. Objects intended for the exhibition must be addressed to the committee of the Polytechnic Exhibition, at the University, Moscow.

It is announced that all the Bishops in Prussia will shortly meet at Fulda to take into consideration the present condition of Catholicism. It is also announced that a National Congress of Old Catholics will be held at Munich on the 22nd of next month with the same object, and to promote the movement in opposition to the Infallibility dogma, now on foot in Germany. A programme has been published at Vienna by the Old Catholics, or opponents of the Infallibility dogma, explaining the reforms which they wish to accomplish. Among these reforms are the following:—That the priests should be elected by their parishioners; that celibacy among the clergy should be abolished, every priest having the right of marrying, as during the first ten centuries of Christianity; that auricular confession should be abolished; that Church holidays and processions which take people away from their work should cease; that the adoration of images should be discouraged; and that all deceptions practised by means of relics should be punished by the State.

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty, by telegraph from Batavia, that H.M.S. Megara was run ashore, in a sinking state, at St. Paul's Island—the crew and passengers all saved. The Megara was an iron screw troop-ship, carrying six guns, of 350-horse power. It may be remembered that the alleged unseaworthiness of this transport and her over-crowded state by troops were made subject of comment in the House of Commons, about three months since, by Mr. F. Walpole, who had a son on board. St. Paul's Island (of which we shall give an Engraving next week), together with that of Amsterdam, lies a little to the northward of the track from the Cape to Australia. It is often sighted by vessels in order to prove their reckoning, and, although uninhabited, is occasionally visited for the sake of its volcanic spring of hot water. The Admiralty have also received the following telegram, in reply to a telegram sent to Batavia asking the cause of the disaster and whether provisions were landed from the Megara at St. Paul's. In addition to her own provisions the Megara carried a considerable quantity of naval provisions destined for Sydney:—"From Fraser, Consul, Batavia, Aug. 5, 2.51 p.m.—Leak reported about June 8. Kept under for several days by hand-pumps. Leak increased; steam then used; water kept under. Insufficient coal to reach Australia; steered for St. Paul's. June 17, anchored. Survey held; diver employed; reported unsafe to proceed; hole through bottom; landed provisions; weather stormy; lost three anchors. June 19, ship was run on the bar full speed, and filled. Lieutenant Jones left July 16, all well; men under canvas; eighty tons cargo saved. Steam-ship Rinaldo left Singapore yesterday for St. Paul's, via Batavia."

The Australian mail brings an explanation of the downfall of the M' Culloch Ministry. The Ministry had to encounter a deficit, and they proposed to meet it by an increase of the Customs duties, and to levy a tax of sixpence in the pound upon the rateable value of landed property. The Protectionists in the House thought the proposed increase of the tariff did not go far enough, and on both sides there was a strong repugnance to the land tax. The Ministry proposed to exempt from the land tax all cases where the rateable value did not exceed £25 a year, thus relieving 96,000 persons who would otherwise have been liable, and throwing the whole burden upon 40,000, who were rated above the limit. The House, however, would not be conciliated, and the tax on land was rejected by 48 votes against 24. The Ministry resigned, and Mr. Duffy was "sent for," and when the mail left had made some progress towards forming an Administration.—The *Melbourne Argus* of June 17 gives the following summary of the Australian news brought by the present mail:—The steamer Auckland was totally wrecked on May 26, at the mouth of the Snowy River, on her way from Melbourne to Sydney. In New South Wales the Stamp Act and Tariff Act have come into operation. A subsidy of £15,000 annually has been voted to Mr. Hall's Californian mail service. The Sydney and New Zealand lines of steamers to San Francisco are both running. The population of the colony is 501,580. A dinner was given to the liberated Fenians from Swan River. In Queensland strong efforts have been made in Parliament on behalf of railway extension, but the Government carried a motion adjourning the Assembly till November. It is believed by the Government geologist that gold will be found in West Australia. Fresh discoveries of pearl beds have been made on the north-east coast.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

- Rev. Farl, to Vicar of Lanchton, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.
Adams, David; Vicar of Cowgill.
Farrett, J. Michaelmas; Prebendary of Welton Rival, in Lincoln Cathedral.
Billing, Joseph Phelps; Perpetual Curate of Seavington St. Mary.
Billing, Robert Phelps; Perpetual Curate of Loren.
Charles, Thomas; Rector of Kilgerran, Pembrokeshire.
Charlton, Edward Brown; Vicar of Bobbington, Staffordshire.
Child, Stephen Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Latchford, Cheshire.
Dampier, Robert; Vicar of Chelworth, Hants.
Davy, Archibald; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Arnside, Westmorland.
Evans, John Owen; Perpetual Curate of Cemmes, Montgomeryshire.
Farrow, H.; Vicar of Fulford, Yorkshire.
Faulkner, T. A.; Vicar of Winterhorne Monkton with Berwick Bassett, Wilts.
Fenn, Nathaniel Vincent; Vicar of Leighton, Sussex.
Fowler, Robert; Curate of St. Mary's, Lemington.
Gatenby, A.; Rector of Mepal, Cambridgeshire.
Gretton, Frederick Edward; Rector of Oddington.
Jones, George; Rector of Hartley Mandt, Hants.
Kebbie, Carsten Dirs; Vicar of St. James's, Southampton.
Kirby, Reginald Rivers; Perpetual Curate of Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
Lowe, Charles; Perpetual Curate of St. Stephen's, Kearsley Moor.
Mathews, William Arnold; Vicar of Dacre, Cumberland.
Orton, William Previté; Vicar of Brassington, Derbyshire.
Pearson, J. B.; Vicar of Horningsen, Cambridgeshire.
Portal, G. R.; Rector of Albury; Rector of Burghclere, Hants.
Perfect, R. F. S.; Vicar of St. Peter at Malvern Wells.
Shuttleworth, W. S.; Vicar of Bramshaw, Wilts.
Smyth, V. B.; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Warwick.
Studdart, George Augustus Ward; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Herefordshire.
Wasse, Gervase; Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Wilgress, G. F.; Vicar of Cadmore, High Wycombe.
Woodward, Richard; Rector of Donyatt.
Workman, Albert; Vicar of Christ Church, Birmingham.
Wood, Hugh Hathorn; Rector of Lullingstone, Kent.

The Rev. J. Salter, Vicar of Iron Acton, has given a site for a new school and £100 to the building fund, and Mr. Henry Ray, solicitor, another £100.

The foundation-stone of national schools in connection with St. Saviour's Church, Everton, was laid, on the 3rd inst., by Mr. J. C. Brown.

On the 28th ult. the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the church at Haslemere, and on the same day held a confirmation at Eastmeon.

A clerical conference was held in Salisbury Cathedral on Wednesday. The Bishop presided, and presented a programme for organising and working a synod in the diocese, which was unanimously adopted.

The Bishop of Gloucester preached, on the 3rd inst., at the reopening of Chidswickham Church, after a restoration, including the rebuilding of the nave, which, thanks to the zeal of the Rev. J. Hartley, has been effectually carried out.

The death is announced of the Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, Rector of Headley, Surrey, at the advanced age of eighty-two. His youngest daughter is well known in connection with works for the elevation of women, educational and industrial.

The quarterly meeting of the managers of the Bishop of London's fund was held last week, when a report was read stating that the amount received from the last meeting of the board, in May, up to the 17th ult. was, for general purposes, £11,931; for special purposes, £826.

After an expenditure of nearly £3000 in restoration, which includes a new chancel, on St. Nicholas Church, Alcester, by Mr. Preedy, architect, the building was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester on the 3rd inst. The church, which was rebuilt in 1732, has in many points undergone reconstruction; and the same may be said of the renovated rectory, on which £1000 has been expended.

The Bishop of Manchester, on Thursday week, advocated the claims of the Institution for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, and was led to touch upon the question of sisterhoods and women's rights. His Lordship thinks that women should not mix in all the bitterness of political and ecclesiastical warfare, and he asked those who were crying out on all sides for their rights to cry out a little more for their duties. The Bishop sees infinite scope for women's work in our huge modern social system, and that which seems to commend itself to his mind is work of Christian charity and usefulness of the kind undertaken in the apostolic age.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On Thursday week the results of the examination for the Oppidan prizes for classics were given out at Eton College by the Rev. Dr. Hornby, the Head Master. The list was as follows:—Heathcote, Lacaita, Hobhouse, Balfour, Prideaux-Brunne and Stapylton (equal), Hayes, Hall and Tabor (equal). The examiners were Messrs. Philip V. Smith and W. D. Rawlins. The examination for the election to scholarships at King's College, Cambridge, commenced on Election Saturday, and on Friday, Aug. 4, the following were declared the successful candidates:—1, Radcliffe, ma., K.S.; 2, Tilley, K.S.; 3, Salt, K.S.; 4, Joynes, K.S.; 5, Blakesley, K.S.

The following is the roll at Winchester:—For New College, Oxford—F. L. Wright, C. A. Cripps, H. N. Fowler, T. Snow, J. B. Moyle, W. Y. Drake. Roll for Winchester—A. T. Mackenzie, C. B. Lucas, A. W. C. Sanders, J. W. Williams, C. A. Bray, A. H. Kensington, A. C. Maclean, W. R. Sheldon, F. A. Ker, A. H. L. French, R. C. L. Tomlinson, G. W. Sweet. Exhibitioners in Commoners—J. K. Watkins, E. R. P. Moon, A. W. W. Gordon.

The distribution of prizes in University College School was held on Thursday week—Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Q.C., M.P., in the chair. A long list of prizes and commendations was read by the Head Master, Professor Key, and the proceedings closed with an eloquent address from the chairman.

The sum of £2500 raised by public subscriptions for the foundation of a "Syme Surgical Fellow" in the University of Edinburgh, in memory of the late Professor Syme, has been handed over to the Senatus Academicus of that body.

Tuesday, the 1st inst., was speech-day at Malvern College, and the proceedings went off satisfactorily. The prizes were distributed by the Bishop of Worcester.

Wednesday, the 2nd inst., was speech-day at Eastbourne College. This being the first occasion on which the new buildings lately erected by the President, the Duke of Devonshire, for this institution, were available for the purpose, there was a large gathering of friends. A formidable programme, including musical performances, Greek, French, and other plays, was gone through by the boys. The Bishop of Chichester, visitor of the college, presided; the Rev. T. Podmore, Head Master, presenting the prizes.

Among the passengers on board the mail-steamer Calabria, which arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday, were Sir Henry Parkes, British Minister in Japan, and Lady Parkes.

A musical festival of the associated choirs of Denbigh, Flint, and Merionethshire was held, on Monday, at Denbigh Castle, and was highly successful.

THE LATE DEAN MANSEL.

The sudden death of the Very Rev. Dr. H. L. Mansel, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, was recorded last week. He had held that dignity not quite three years, having succeeded Dean Milman. He was a scholar and clergyman of high distinction, and author of some books on abstruse controversies of mental philosophy, in which Mr. John Stuart Mill and the Rev. F. D. Maurice were his opponents. Henry Longueville Mansel was born Oct. 6, 1820, and was the son of a clergyman, the Rev. H. Mansel, of Cosgrove Hall, near Stony Stratford. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and there obtained a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1839. He was entitled to a fellowship in that college, to which he was elected in due course. In 1843 he took his B.A. degree in a double first-class, and in the next year was ordained Deacon. In 1845 Dr. Bagot, then Bishop of Oxford, ordained him a priest. In 1847 he obtained his degree of M.A., and in 1852 that of B.D. In 1849 Mr. Mansel edited "Aldrich's Logic," and in 1851 published the *Prolegomena Logica*, an inquiry into the psychological character of logical processes, the second edition of which appeared in 1860. In 1852 appeared the "Artis Logicae Rudiments," with notes, which was reissued with marginal references in 1856. In 1854 Mr. Mansel produced a treatise, entitled "Man's Conception of Eternity: An Examination of Mr. F. D. Maurice's Theory of a Fixed State out of Time." In 1855 he was appointed reader in moral and metaphysical philosophy to Magdalen College, and delivered an inaugural lecture on psychology, which was published shortly afterwards. In 1856 he published a series of lectures on the philosophy of Kant; in 1857 he wrote the article on metaphysics for the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; and was elected Bampton Lecturer for 1858. The subject of his eighth lecture was "The Limits of Religious Thought Examined." Three editions of the work came out within twelve months, and the fifth edition appeared in 1867. It led to some criticism from the Rev. F. D. Maurice, to which Mr. Mansel published a reply. In 1859 he was appointed Waynflete Professor of Logic, the chair being one of those founded by the means obtained from a certain number of suppressed fellowships. In the same year he published a course of lectures on metaphysics. In conjunction with Professor Veitch, Mr. Mansel edited Sir William Hamilton's lectures, which appeared in 1861. In 1862 he published a treatise on "Metaphysics, or the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real," a second edition of which appeared four years later; and in 1863 he contributed a paper to a publication of Sir J. Napier's on Miracles. In 1866 he was appointed Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. He was an honorary Canon of Peterborough. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A fête of the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Corps was held on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace. The event had a special interest, seeing that it was one almost without a precedent. This, joined to a liberal programme and fine weather, served to attract a large number of visitors.

The annual official inspection of the 2nd City of London Volunteers was made on Saturday, in the quadrangle of Somerset House, by Colonel Lyons. The corps mustered four companies of twenty files each, and was under the command of Colonel Aikman, with whom was Captain and Adjutant Nevinson. The inspection lasted about an hour and a half, and appeared to be satisfactory to the inspecting officer.

The annual prize meeting of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers was held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last week, at Wormwood-scrubs, under the direction of Major Charter and Captain and Adjutant Tyler. The results of the principal contests were as follows:—In the first series the first prize was won by Private Webber; Private F. W. Haine gaining the first prize in the second series. The Lambert challenge cup, value £20, was won by No. 13 (St. Martin's) Company. The cup now becomes the property of the company, they having won it in two consecutive years. Mr. Lambert has promised a facsimile of the cup for competition next year. The champion's badge was won by Private A. Black. This was a rather trying competition, the badge becoming the property of the member who should become a marksman and should make the highest aggregate score in the Wimbledon competition—1st stage Queen's, 1st stage St. George's challenge vase, and for the prizes contested at Queen's distances in the regimental meeting. For the rapid-firing prizes the winners were—Private Kennet, Private Hayes, and Lieutenant Hooper; Corporal Lay, Privates Dyke and Hinde.

The programme of a great rifle meeting, open to volunteers and riflemen from all parts of the kingdom, and to be held at Birmingham on the 24th and 25th inst., has been issued. On the first day there will be two matches—Match A, at 500 and 600 yards, five shots, for thirty-three prizes, value £180; and match B, five shots at 200 and 300 yards, twenty prizes, value £80. On the second day there will also be two matches—Match C, five shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, for thirty-five prizes, value £200; and match D, five shots at 300 yards, for seventeen prizes, value £60. The highest aggregate scorer will receive a silver cup, value £10; and the next best prizes of £5, £4, £3, £2, and £1 respectively.

On Thursday week Mr. James Nimmo, of Glasgow, poisoned with prussic acid three of his children, and afterwards committed suicide by swallowing a portion of the same drug. He attempted to poison a fourth child, but only partially succeeded. Mr. Nimmo was beyond doubt insane.

Messrs. Spiers and Pond have introduced what is known as the "refreshment-basket" system on the Midland Railway between Leicester and Trent. At either of the stations named they supply, for 3s., half a roast fowl, with ham, bread, butter, cheese, &c., and a pint bottle of claret or stout. The whole is packed in a convenient basket, with plate, knife and fork, corkscrew, napkin, and every other appliance requisite for an agreeable luncheon en route.

A riot of a serious character took place in Dublin on Sunday, arising out of an attempt to hold a meeting in the Phoenix Park, to demand the release of the Fenian prisoners. The authorities having forbidden the assemblage in the park, the leaders of the movement, including Mr. Smyth, M.P., persisted in carrying it out; and the police, in executing their orders, were attacked by the mob. Reinforcements having arrived, an indiscriminate fight ensued throughout the park, and many persons on both sides received severe injuries, including several of the leaders. At last the police, with the aid of their mounted detachment, prevailed, and the mob, having been ejected from the park, proceeded along the quays, smashing many windows. Eventually the people were dispersed, and at a late hour the disturbances were quelled, although great excitement prevailed, and bodies of police patrolled the streets.



THE LATE VERY REV. H. L. MANSEL, D.D., DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.



THE SCOTT CENTENARY: EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS AND RELICS AT EDINBURGH.



THE SCOTT CENTENARY: A DREAM OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

BIRTHS.

At Darmstadt, the Duchess van Ryckevorsel, of a daughter.
On the 1st ult., at Tenarq, Lady Hackett, of a daughter, who survived her birth only a short time.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Peter's Church, Southampton, by the Rev. John H. Austen, M.A., Rector of Tarrant Keyneston, Dorset, assisted by the Rev. Charles E. Steward, Incumbent, Hugh, son of John Meares, Esq., of Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire, and grandson of the late Sir John Owen, Bart., to Fanny Martha, daughter of the late Rev. William Poynder, of 1, Moira-place, Southampton, and Rector of Horne, Surrey.

On the 8th inst., at the parish church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Richard Ward, Thomas William Gascoigne, eldest son of Thomas Gill Palmer, Esq., 1, Royal Crescent, Cheltenham, to Clara Harriette, second daughter of Major George Alexander Barber, late of the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry. No cards.

On the 5th inst., at St. Barnabas's, Kensington, by the Rev. Edward Wynn, Incumbent of All Saints, Hatcham, and brother-in-law of the bride, James Eaves, Esq., of Lisbon, to Helen Augusta, daughter of John Lea, Esq., of Kensington. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., suddenly, Mary Ann, the dearly beloved wife of Daniel Haywood, Esq., of West House, Clapham-common, and Newington, Surrey, deeply regretted, in the 52nd year of her age.

On the 1st inst., at Hastings, the Rev. George Porter de Hochepied Larrent, third son of the late Baron de Hochepied Larrent, o. The Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey.

Lost, on his voyage to Sydney, Thomas Hadden, commander of the ship City of Syney, loved and respected by all who knew him. He leaves his affectionate wife to mourn his loss.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19.

SUNDAY, 13.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
Divine Service : St. Paul's Cathedral, 10:30 a.m., the Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's; 3:15 p.m. (under the dome), the Rev. Canon Liddon.
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitbhall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, M.A., Head Master of St. John's Foundation School, Clapton.
Savoy, 11:30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Oxenham Bent, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Woolwich.
MONDAY, 14.—King's College, London, incorporated by Royal Charter, 1829.
TUESDAY, 15.—New Reform Act for England received Royal Assent, 1867. Scott Centenary Festival, Crystal Palace.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—New moon, 7:2 a.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.; promenade, 4 p.m.
THURSDAY, 17.—The Order of the Jesuits suppressed by Pope Clement XVI., 1773.
FRIDAY, 18.—Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born 1830. Battle of Gravelotte, near Metz (the French defeated by the King of Prussia), 1870.
SATURDAY, 19.—Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	M	M	M	M
2	0	10	0	10	1	10
3	0	48	1	32	1	32
4	0	48	1	32	1	32
5	0	48	1	32	1	32
6	0	48	1	32	1	32
7	0	48	1	32	1	32
8	0	48	1	32	1	32

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air,	Dew Point	Relative Humidity, Amount of Cloud,	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	
1	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.
2	29.919	61.4	51.3	71	3	47.9	76.8
3	29.691	63.7	48.0	59	3	49.5	76.5
4	29.783	58.7	47.5	68	7	56.5	66.2
5	30.120	59.7	48.5	68	7	48.1	70.5
6	59.6	77.9	W. NW.
7	30.144	64.9	57.1	76	2	53.7	77.7
8	30.057	64.8	54.0	70	1	54.8	77.6

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected = 29.662 29.732 29.713 30.104 30.232 30.188 30.102

Temperature of Air = 60.0 61.2 62.8 63.8 64.2 63.4 62.9

Temperature of Evaporation = 59.2 60.0 55.4 54.0 63.4 63.9 62.6

Direction of Wind = S.E. SW. WNW. W. NNE. E.

At THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN will appear Every Evening in Two Pieces—in the new Comedy-Drama, AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Shilling. Also in a new wild absurdity, NOT IF I KNOW IT! Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. John Hollingshead. Approaching close of WALTER MONTGOMERY'S month of Management, and positively well, as he sails for America on Sept. 7. Last Twelve Nights. TO-NIGHT (Saturday) A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Monday, a Popular Play; Tuesday, GUY MANAGING; concluding each Evening with a humorous trifle, THE ROYAL GALAFA BURLESQUE. Mr. Walter Montgomery and full Company Every Evening. For full Week's Programme, see Daily Papers. Prices from 6d. No fees. Doors open at Seven; commence at 7.30. Acting Manager, J. H. Stringer.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—Immense Success of the Fairy Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA, in which upwards of Sixty Children take part. All the great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Every Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30, at which LULU will appear.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn. The coolest and best ventilated theatre and the most charming entertainment in the metropolis. Last Nights of LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World. Continued excitement; unprecedented success.

LULU will SPRING, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, for the 226th time TO-NIGHT.

LULU will Accomplish the Never-Before-Attempted Feat of Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, for the 226th time TO-NIGHT.

M. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, at Eight, entitled RELATIONS, written by Arthur Sketchley; and a New Musical Sketch, ROMEO AND JULIET, by Mr. Corney Gray. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., &c., &c.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the fifteenth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Thre and Eight, all the Year. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, for Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fanteuils, Stalls, 2s., Arms, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Arms only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performances at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Drowes, Cheapside, Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

S. T. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—LAST DAYS of the WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE COMPANY. Receptions from Two till Five, and from Half-past Seven to Ten p.m. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.

London International Exhibition of 1871. The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half a Crown.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872. The General Rules for the Exhibition of Selected SPECIMENS of all varieties of FINE and DECORATIVE ART, with SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, and the Manufactures of Jewellery, Cotton, Musical Instruments, Paper, and Printing, with their Machinery, may now be had of the Attendants in the present year's Exhibition, and by letter addressed to the Secretary.—Offices, 3, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

JEWELLERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Jewellery and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

COTTON in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Cotton and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

PRINTING PAPER and STATIONERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Printing Paper and Stationery, and their Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Musical Instruments—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

DORE GALLERY. GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE CIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871.

We write before the issue of the Lords' debate on the Ballot Bill, but most persons are aware that the Earl of Shaftesbury moves the rejection of the bill, not upon its merits, but on the ground that it is presented to the House of Lords so late in the Session that it is impossible that a measure of so much importance can be properly considered. It is also supposed that a majority of the Upper House will be induced to see the force of the proposition thus advanced by our most distinguished philanthropist.

Lord Shaftesbury has not, of late, taken much part in merely political discussion, and will probably contend that he is now making no exception to the rule which he seems to have laid down for himself. He has, however, been a sedulous attendant at the House of Lords when any subject was under discussion to which he could usefully contribute his large experience of our social system. We believe that it is not more than a fortnight ago that the Earl, though tried by domestic affliction of a severe kind, was to be found in his place advocating a measure of a philanthropic nature, and that it was on that occasion that he proclaimed a truth which, if not novel, is better than the most brilliantly novel paradox—namely, that if the governing class in this country would give more attention to the social necessities of others, England would be the most easily governed country in the world. Lord Shaftesbury, now a man of about seventy, has devoted the best years of his life to doing what he recommends to his fellows, and myriads of children especially have to thank him for his exertions for their relief from undue labour, at a time when very enlightened men held the doctrine that to prevent a child from being worked to death, if its labour were in demand, was to show a pitiable ignorance of the rules of political economy. We well remember a tribute that was paid to Lord Shaftesbury by the last of the professed orators in the House of Commons, Richard Lalor Shiel, who, moreover, spoke from a bench opposite to that to which his Lordship, if present, would have occupied. "You have all read the 'Characteristics of Shaftesbury,'" said Shiel (perhaps taking a good deal for granted); "well, I refer to a noble Lord who has taught us to look at Humanity as one of the characteristics of Shaftesbury." We are not sure that this well-deserved and well-turned compliment was not the final specimen which the House has heard of prepared eulogium.

We do not know whether it is in the exercise of the humanity for which Shiel and mankind give Lord Shaftesbury credit that he has stepped forward to attempt to give the coup de grâce to the Ballot Bill. If his Lordship could be supposed to contemplate the prospect of a long series of such nights of debate as the House of Commons has witnessed in connection with this bill, we should certainly say that his conduct was of a piece with that of his whole life, and that the grateful Peers ought to vote him the thanks of the House. Long debates, to begin on the 10th of August, seem a thing so unnatural, so un-English, that the pen hesitates over the words, and we re-peruse them to be certain that we have not been bewildered into an absurdity of phrase. Men's "thoughts on other matters go," as poor Farmer Dobson remarked when Death paid him the first visit, according to Dame Piozzi. Even the Scottish aristocracy, much as they are beholden to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, could not be trusted to forget what was due elsewhere on the 12th, and the centenary observance, which ought to have been held on Aug. 15, was wrongly dated. What, then, may be expected from noble Lords who have not only no reverence for the Ballot, but naturally dislike it. We say that, both as matter of policy and of humanity, if it had been supposed that the Ballot Bill required long and anxious debating, it ought not to be taken at such a time. There is, of course, no hurry for it—at least, no follower of Mr. Gladstone should allow that there is any hurry for it, inasmuch as it cannot be wanted until a general election shall take place, and how can there be a general

election (except by effluxion of time), while a Prime Minister, the favourite of the nation, can go into the lobby with an enormous majority behind him.

But, on the other hand, we do not think that the resistance to the bill is well advised. The measure has been affirmed by the House of Commons by large and repeated majorities, and it may also be said—that there is an answer to this—that the bill affects members of the House of Commons and the mode of their election, and that with these things the House of Lords has not properly any great concern. This will, at all events, be the popular view, and the people do not discriminate much in argument, and will fail to see that the Imperial Parliament is concerned, as an entirety, with anything affecting the constitution of any part of it. We may, however, fairly urge that if the principle of the ballot is to be conceded, the details may well be left to those whom they most interest, and who have expended an excessive amount of time and care in perfecting them. Therefore, practically, the debate on the Ballot Bill ought not, or at least need not, occupy the House of Lords two nights. For these reasons, we own that, very reluctantly differing from a man like Lord Shaftesbury, we do not see that the decision on the merits should be evaded and the work of carrying a Ballot Bill have to be done twice over, to the hindrance and detriment of measures for which the nation is really impatient.

It is the less justifiable that the bill should be sought to be got rid of by a sideway process, because all parties have been so eager to declare that they have not fought over it as on a party question. The Conservatives affect to see much good in the secret vote: it will deliver the operatives from the tyranny of those dreadful employers, and those bigoted sectarian preachers, and those fearful trades unions, and probably many Conservatives will be returned by the working men. The Liberals do not altogether dispute this, but say that they are willing that the poor man should respect his convictions; they only seek to secure him from the oppressive landowner, and the arbitrary customer, and the parasite agent. And both unite with one voice to affirm that if there be one thing more than another that they desire to put down it is bribery, and the only question is whether the secret vote will effect this purpose or not. Party, we see, has nothing to do with the matter. Therefore, although it need not be denied that party runs rather high in the House of Lords, and that the good old Whig and Tory traditions have well-fixed and healthy root among those benches, the House of Commons sends up this Ballot Bill not as a triumph of party, but of mechanical invention

The Queen has conferred the dignity of baronetcy upon Mr. James Paget, Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen.

The Queen has given £100 to the fund for the completion of the National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Bournemouth.

Mr. Nicholas Chevalier, who accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh during the greater part of his late voyage, has had the honour of submitting to her Majesty the sketches which he made for his Royal Highness to illustrate his journey.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Court is expected to return to Windsor Castle next week from Osborne.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer and a distinguished company, visited St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Stephen's-green, on Thursday week. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Cardinal Cullen and other high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, and by the chief officers of the institution. After making a close inspection of the hospital, the Royal party visited the autumn show of the Royal Horticultural Society in the Exhibition Palace grounds, and afterwards visited the Zoological Gardens. A grand dinner was given at the Viceregal Lodge in honour of the Royal guests, at which the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Cardinal Cullen, and a distinguished company were present. The dinner was followed by a private dance. Yesterday (Friday) week the Prince of Wales was installed Patron of the Order of Freemasons in Ireland. The ceremonial was performed with full Masonic honours—the Duke of Leinster occupying the chair as Grand Master of Ireland. The reply of the Prince to the address of the Freemasons of Ireland was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Prince Arthur and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Female Professional School, when Princess Louise accepted the presidency of the institution. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were afterwards present at the review of troops in the Phoenix Park, and in the evening were present at the ball given by the Royal Agricultural Society in the Exhibition Palace. On Saturday the Royal visitors made an excursion to the Wicklow mountains, visiting Rathdrum, Glendalough, and Powerscourt. On Sunday the members of the Royal family attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle. On Monday their Royal Highnesses left Dublin, travelling by special train to Kingstown, where they embarked on board the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert. After partaking of luncheon on board the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, and other distinguished personages who had accompanied the Royal visitors, took their leave, and the Royal yacht steamed off for Holyhead, en route for London. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was offered the dignity of knighthood, which honour was courteously declined.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh attained his twenty-seventh year on Sunday. The day was observed at Windsor by the ringing of the church bells. The customary Royal salutes were deferred until the next day. On Monday the Duke proceeded from Osborne to Aldershot, for the purpose of presenting new colours to the 99th Regiment. His Royal Highness was met at Farnborough station by Lieut-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., and a numerous staff, by whom he was conducted to the parade-ground, where the regiment was drawn up in line in review order, under the command of Colonel Dunne. The Duke was escorted by a detachment of the 12th Lancers. After trooping the old colours the new standards were consecrated by the Rev. G. H. Wheeler, at the conclusion of which the new colours were handed to his Royal Highness, who presented them to Ensigns Cooch and Macklin. The Duke made a graceful speech, expressive of the pleasure it gave him in fulfilling the promise made by him two years and a half since at the Cape of Good Hope to take part in the ceremony which had been performed this day, and desiring that glory and honour might ever attend the regiment and their colours, to which Colonel Dunne responded. After the regiment had marched past the Duke partook of luncheon with the officers, and afterwards returned to town.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, after visiting numerous places in Scotland, arrived at York on Sunday, and on Monday inspected Messrs. Briggs's collieries at Whitwood, near Normanton. The Emperor afterwards inspected the shaft in course of being sunk at Loscoe, and gave to the proposed pit the name of the Don Pedro. The extensive brickworks, the large coal-waggon works, and other objects of interest were also viewed. Their Imperial Majesties partook of luncheon in the school-room, and afterwards left for Sheffield, where they inspected Sir John Brown's armour-plate works, and other manufactories, and also the Dale Dyke Reservoir, and returned to London on Tuesday. The Emperor and Empress arrived at Cambridge on Thursday afternoon. The Emperor visited the colleges and buildings of interest in the University.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia attended Divine service at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, on Thursday week, in celebration of the "name-day" of the Empress of Russia. The Rev. E. Popoff officiated. His Imperial Highness afterwards visited the Duke of Edinburgh at Clarence House, St. James's, and subsequently drove to the Victoria Docks, and inspected her Majesty's turret-ship Cyclops. The Grand Duke dined with the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow at Chesham House. His Imperial Highness has left town on a series of visits in the north. The Grand Duke arrived at Sheffield on Sunday, being the guest of Mr. Charles Cammell, at Norton Hall. On Monday his Imperial Highness visited the Cyclops Works of Messrs. Cammell, and afterwards proceeded to Newcastle, on a visit to Mr. Charles Mitchell, who has constructed several ships in the Russian navy.

The Princess of Wales continues at Kissengen.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Princess Teck and her Royal Highness's three children, left London, on Thursday week, for Dover, whence they crossed the Channel in the special mail-steamer, Maid of Kent, to Ostend. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Brussels the following morning, and were received by the King of the Belgians, who accompanied them to the Palace of Laeken, where they breakfasted, after which the Royal party continued their route to Germany.

The Count and Countess de Paris have left York House, Twickenham, for France.

His Excellency Count Apponyi has left the Embassy, Belgrave-square, for Hungary. During the Ambassador's absence Count Wolkenstein will act as Austro-Hungarian Chargé-d'Affaires.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The two days' sport at Lewes at the end of last week brought the enjoyable Brighton fortnight to a close. Splendid weather continued throughout; and though few high-class animals ran at Lewes, yet large fields contested almost every event, and the interest was well sustained. A fair day's racing took place under the auspices of the Brighton Club. Flash added one more to the list of victories she has secured since the mode of riding her has been altered. Formerly she used to jump off in front and make all the running, and was generally beaten at three furlongs; but now her fine speed is husbanded, and, coming with one run at the finish, she generally manages to catch the judge's eye. Taymouth, a nice useful colt, and one of the first of the Breadalbane, won a two-year-old race in good style. We hear that the brother to Blair Athol is furnishing into a splendid sire. Dutch Skater secured another Queen's Plate on the first day at Lewes, beating Lumley so easily at level weights that Agility, who could make no fight with the latter when they met a few weeks ago, must have completely lost her fine form of last season; and this must not be forgotten in estimating her chance for the Great Ebor Handicap, for which, at first sight, she appears very favourably handicapped. Old Vulcan did not start for the County Cup, and Mr. Lombard's "red, white, and blue" was carried by The Knight. As Countryman had only to concede him and Anton 4lb. for the year, the race appeared a certainty for Sir George Cbetwynd's speedy horse; but he was beaten nearly a length from the three-year-olds, who ran a dead heat. This is only one more proof of what we have always asserted, that a horse is never so good as towards the close of his three-year-old career. Instead of running the race off, Mr. Lombard took the cup and gave Mr. Case £100. Mornington (6st. 5lb.) made such a ridiculous example of Taraban (8st. 7lb.) in the Lewes Handicap that we should not like to say that he could not have beaten him at 7lb. The old horse did not run so kindly as at Newcastle and Goodwood; still Cedric the Saxon (the Lady Hungerford colt) must be extremely moderate.

The Egham fixture, which was set for Tuesday and Wednesday last, was not particularly eventful. The Druid carried off the King John Stakes, but not without a good struggle with Hamilton, to whom he gave 6lb. So far he is unbeaten; and as Shields, a highly-tried son of Soapstone, was a bad third, he may be a pretty smart two-year-old. Dutch Skater placed one more Queen's plate to Mr. Lombard's credit, and Le Ténor, a well-named French youngster by Dollar—Songstress, ran right away with a couple of events. In one of them Sir Hugo, the winner of the Trial Stakes at Ascot, was unplaced. There is still any amount of money to be laid against King of the Forest for the Leger, and the bookmakers seldom make a dead set against a horse without good reason. We cannot learn that there is anything wrong with him; but, in any case, we can only repeat our formerly-expressed opinion that Hannah will beat him, and crown Baron Rothschild's triumphs of this year. Général, with whom John Scott is said to be doing wonders, is firmly established as third favourite, and Dalnacardoch is steadily rising in the quotations.

At a banquet held at Canterbury, yesterday week, a service of plate of the value of 400 guineas was presented to Mr. Frederick Brockman, of Beachborough, Hythe, on the occasion of his retirement from the mastership of the East Kent Foxhounds, which he held thirty-eight years. He is succeeded by Lord Guilford.

It is very unfortunate that our best regattas are so frequently spoilt for want of wind, and this week that of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club has resolved itself into a mere drifting match. Nine yachts started on Tuesday for the Vice-Commodore's prize. After a prolonged and wearisome struggle the Livonia came in just before the Egeria, but the latter took the prize by the time allowance. At the same time six yawls were competing for a prize presented by Messrs. Charles Brett and Richard Sutton, which fell to the Hirondelle, the Gertrude being second. The Livonia and the Aline were the only starters for the Prince of Wales's challenge cup at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta. There was a fair wind, and, after a capital contest, the Aline beat her opponent without having recourse to the time allowance of ten minutes, to which she was entitled. Her Majesty's cup brought eight yachts to the post, and was cleverly secured by the little Foxhound, a vessel of 36 tons only.

At the Irish Metropolitan Regatta, on Tuesday, the £100 Challenge Cup was won by the University Boat Club, who beat their adversaries, the Emerald Rowing Club (Drogheda), by two boats' lengths, after an exciting race. The Liffey Challenge Cup was carried off by the University Rowing Club.

It was lucky for Nottinghamshire that time would not allow the match with Gloucestershire to be played out, or the former county, which had only six wickets to go down and required 121 runs to win, would probably have suffered a defeat. It is needless to say that the Graces were the mainstay of the western county—W. G. making 78 and 55, E. M. 65 and 0, and G. F. 12 and (not out) 46. For Notts, Bignal scored 60, and Daft played a superb not-out innings of 51; while A. Shaw bowled in grand form throughout, taking five wickets in each innings. The Canterbury week, favoured by glorious weather, opened even more brilliantly than usual. North and South met for the third time this season, and the latter proved victorious by exactly 100 runs. For the winners Mr. W. G. Grace made 31 and 40; Mr. Thornton, 52 and 26; while Pooley, whose injured hand appears to improve his play, scored a splendid 93. The opposition was much weakened by the absence of Daft and Emmett; and Mr. Dale (64 and 21) and Lockwood (51 and 5) were the principal contributors.

THE FARM.

Summer has at last come in, and the corn-fields are rapidly changing from the pale green of last week to a golden yellow. Harvest is making rapid strides all through the southern counties: several large farmers in Herts, Bucks, and Essex have commenced cutting oats and peas, and wheat will very soon follow. The *Agricultural Gazette* has published reports of the crops from nearly 200 correspondents in the United Kingdom, by which it appears that wheat is likely to be an inferior crop, barley a very good crop, and oats an average crop. Beans and peas never promised better, but it is considered that they will disappoint expectations. The wheat crop of this year is inferior to that of 1870; but, as that turned out better than was expected, so this, probably, will not turn out so well as its present appearance leads us to expect.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland never had a larger or finer show than that held last week in Dublin, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, who was present with a large party, and also an exhibitor of southdowns. The horses were in great number, within one of six hundred. Eighty-five weight-carrying hunters were entered in one class, eighty in the middle weights, and fifty-one in the light weights; whilst the young horses, from one to four years old, were as numerous as they were strong and good. Earl Spencer's General Hess was the first of thirteen thoroughbreds, and Mr. Fitzpatrick's Hester was considered

the best mare for producing heavy hunters. Clydesdales took the premiums for agricultural horses, Mr. O'Malley's Orphan winning among the stallions, and Mr. Kerr's Belle among the mares.

The show of shorthorns was superior to that at Ballinasloe last year; but the Royal summer entry rarely equals the Dublin spring show. The most noticeable event was the defeat of Mr. Chaloner's bull, Sovereign, who had won everything before him for the last four years, by Mr. Cooke's St. Ringan (27,417) of Mr. Torr's M tribe, for the 60-guinea Purdon cup. The two-year-old bulls stood as at Dublin in the spring; but Mr. Maxwell's Half Sovereign (also of Aylesby blood), fourth then, was first now; and Mr. Chaloner's Knight of the Glen came second. Mr. W. Moutray exhibited the first-prize cow, and three-year and two-year old heifers; and Mr. J. Downing won with bull-calves; but Mr. E. J. Smith, of Islanmore, carried off the cup with his pair of beautiful yearling heifers. Other breeds are generally confined to two or three exhibitors, consequently the entries are small. The Kerry cattle were of nice quality, though not numerous. Mr. J. Brady's Rory of the Hills stood at the head of the bulls, and Mr. Marley's Valentia of cows.

Leicesters and Border Leicesters were in excess of other breeds of sheep, and several English breeders exhibited. The prizes for aged Leicester rams went to Mr. Turner and Mr. Marrs; but the other premiums were retained in Ireland, the £50 Cork challenge cup going to Mr. T. Robertson's Border Leicester ram. The Roscommon sheep were large, and Mr. J. B. Smyth won three first prizes. The Shropshire and Southdowns were placed together, his Royal Highness taking the first prize for the best pen of shearling ewes, and Mr. G. W. Hamilton won with Shropshire rams. Berkshires prevailed in the pig classes, and there was a large show of poultry and of implements; most of the leading English and Scotch machine manufacturers exhibited. The society's dinner was very brilliant. The Prince of Wales, who occupied the chair, advocated the more frequent intercourse between landlord and tenant, the erection of good farm buildings, and improvements in the dwellings of the humbler classes. The show was in every way a great success.

The judging at the Yorkshire show occupied three days; the heavy horses came out on Thursday, and Mr. Laverack's Emperor was considered the best stallion for getting coach-horses, and Mr. Forshaw's Nonsuch for cart-horses; whilst the best agricultural mare was Mr. Bramley's Damsel. A number of fine mares with foals were shown—Mr. Spraggon's Chess, Mr. Reader's Bonny, and Mr. Williamson's Jessie each taking first prizes; indeed, the immense show of horses, both here and at the Royal Irish show, is pretty good evidence that, notwithstanding the late Continental demand, there is still a very fine breeding stock in the country; and the regulation price for good sound horses must be enhanced if they are to be kept for the country's use. Nine hunts entered for the hound prizes; the cup and a first prize fell to the York and Ainsty, two firsts and one second to the Brocklesby, one first and two seconds to the Bramham Moor, and one first to the Burton kennel.

The Rev. J. D. Jefferson's thirty-six shorthorns, sold at York, averaged £32 10s. 6d. Mr. Augerstein gave 63gs. for Julia and 77gs. for Viscountess Jersey; the Waterloo heifer realising 160gs. from Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Shotley. Sir W. Trevelyan also bought two heifers of the J tribe; and the sale, although the stock were low in condition, went off well.

The annual show of the Leicestershire Agricultural Association was held, at Leicester, on Wednesday. Over £700 was offered as prizes, and the show was well patronised. There were over 180 entries of horses, nearly seventy of these being of the hunter class. Of cattle there were ninety-four entries—Mr. Thomas Pulver, Broughton, Kettering, taking the silver cup offered by the Leicester butchers for the finest ox.

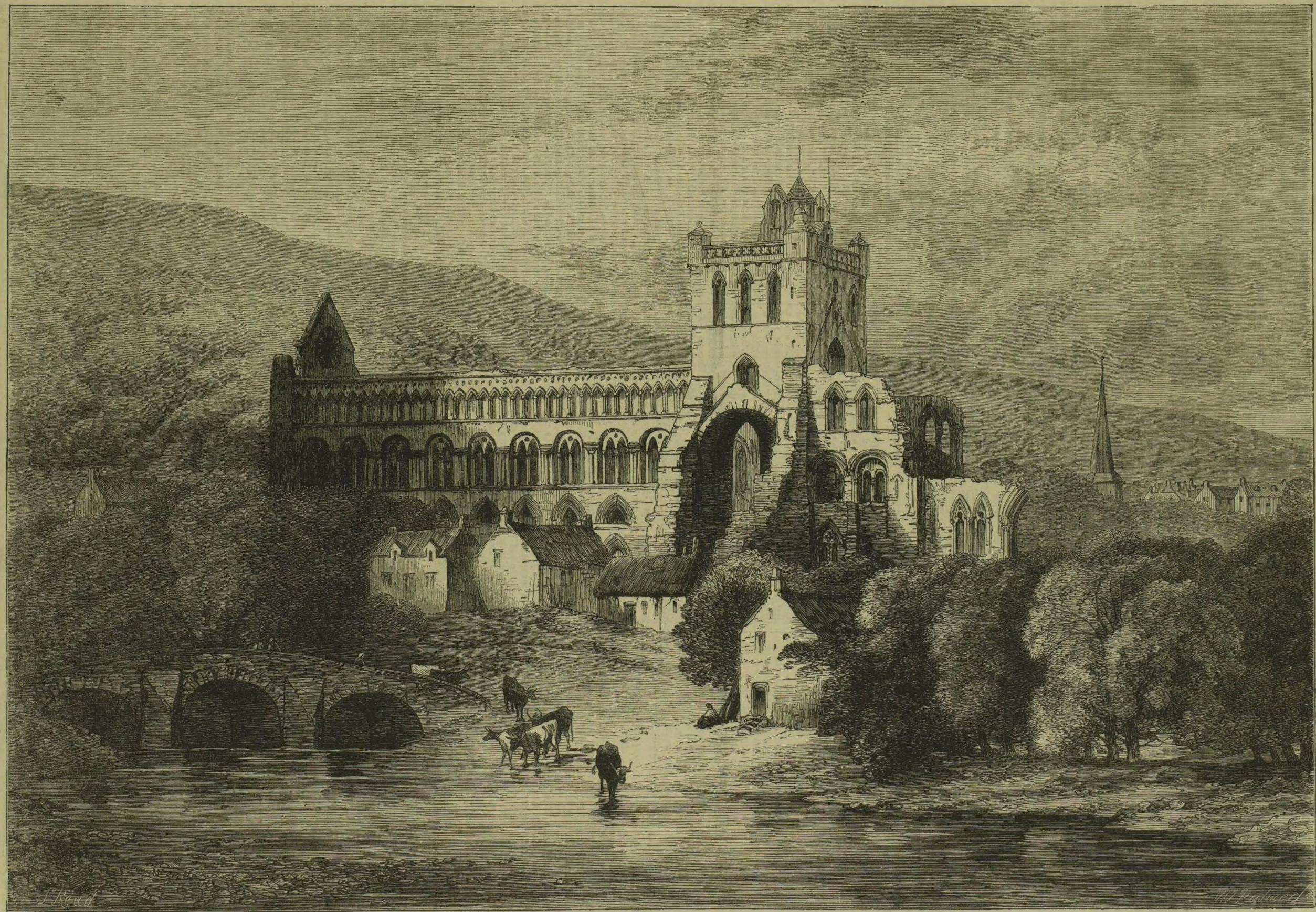
Cornwall lost one of its most eminent agriculturists by the death of Mr. H. Trethewy, of Grampound, who passed away in his eighty-fourth year. He was agent for several large estates, and much esteemed as a referee, land valuer, and judge of stock, of which he introduced some fine specimens both of cattle and sheep.

IN THE HIGHLANDS.

This month of August is always sure to bring a multitude of eager tourists from every part of the kingdom to the Highlands of Scotland. It was not so, indeed, at the time of Sir Walter Scott's birth, a hundred years ago. The popularity of his romantic tales and poems, associated with his beloved "land of the mountain and the flood, land of brown heath and shaggy wood," has done more than anything else to create a desire to visit those interesting scenes. Steam-boats and railways, to say nothing of the security which is due to improved civilisation, and the suppression of lawless practices of robbery and kidnapping, have made travelling in the wildest parts of North Britain an easy and agreeable undertaking. We need not inform our readers that a journey of less than twelve hours from London will take them to Edinburgh, either by the train from Euston-square or by that from King's-cross; and, if they prefer to make Glasgow their base of campaigning operations, they can get there by railroad in about the same time, or they can take the steam-boat from Liverpool. The Western Highlands may be conveniently reached from Glasgow by the Dumbarton Railway to the shores of Loch Lomond; but many persons will choose rather to go at once from Glasgow or from Edinburgh by the Scottish Central Railway, or from Edinburgh by the steam-boat up the Forth to the picturesque and historic town of Stirling, which may be regarded as the gate of the Mid-Highland region. A space of thirty miles, from east to west, between Stirling and Loch Lomond, comprises the scenery of "The Lady of the Lake" and "Rob Roy," with Loch Vennachar, Loch Achray, Loch Katrine, and, a little north of these, the Braes of Balquhidder. The spacious inland waters are traversed by commodious vessels, at frequent times suitable for a pleasure trip; and we have no doubt this is found a very enjoyable way to perform the excursion in fine weather. But there is a disposition, of late years, since the Queen established her Highland home beyond the Grampians, on the banks of the Dee, to proceed in that direction far northward, or at least to explore the fine Perthshire scenery, that of the Tay and the Tummel, Glen Tilt and the Forest of Athol. A common rendezvous and starting-point for tourists so inclined, whether coming from the east or from the west, is Dunblane, six miles beyond Stirling, near the battle-field of Sheriffmuir, in Strathallan, with the Ochils to the right and the Braes of Doune to the left. Here it was that the Jacobite insurgents of 1715, led by the Earl of Mar, were defeated by the loyal forces under the Duke of Argyll. The Dunblane railway station, with its throng of travellers, is the subject of our illustration this week. Hereby let us heartily wish to all who intend to pass that way, in quest of summer or autumn recreation, during the next three months, a good spell of fair weather, good health, and good humour, that they may come back to their respective dwellings with renewed vigour of mind and body for the duties of ordinary life at home.



GOING NORTH: DUNBLANE STATION.



S. Read

W. J. Buswell

THE SCOTT CENTENARY: JEDBURGH ABBEY.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

The festive celebration of Sir Walter Scott's hundredth birthday has begun this week. There was a banquet first at Edinburgh on Wednesday. The exact anniversary, Aug. 15, is Tuesday next. It will be commemorated in other towns of Scotland, and in this metropolis. We began, in our last Saturday's publication, to contribute the part of this journal, by artistic illustrations and by literary comment, towards the worthy commemoration of one of the grandest names in English literature—that is to say, in the literature of Great Britain. For in this matter we cannot give up all to Scottish sectional feeling; we cannot allow any division of interests between the north and the south of our common country. The Scotchmen are quite welcome, in return, to their share of William Shakespeare, though he lived before the political Union. The principal Engravings, therefore, already produced by us on this great national occasion are those, each on a separate page, of the fine bust of Sir Walter Scott, the work of Sir Francis Chantrey, in the library at Abbotsford; a view of Abbotsford, from the Tweed; a view of the ruins of Melrose Abbey; one of Sir Walter Scott's tomb, under an arch of St. Mary's Aisle, in the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey; and one of the beautiful Scott Monument at Edinburgh. To these were added, on one page, smaller views of the interior of the hall and library at Abbotsford, and of the entrance gate; the window of Sir Walter's bed-room in that stately mansion, where he daily rose at an early hour to write the fresh thoughts that came into his mind with the morning; the town house, No. 39, Castle-street, Edinburgh, which he occupied five months in each year, when kept there by his official duties; the door of the old Edinburgh prison, or Tolbooth, called "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," which door was removed to Abbotsford when that building was demolished; the Palace of Holyrood and the Castle of Stirling, which were the scenes of many real events in Scottish history, made the subjects of his poems and romances; and the monument of Scott in the market-place of Selkirk, a town with which he was personally connected by holding the local office of Sheriff. The Illustrations engraved were at the same time accompanied by an Essay on the Genius and Character of Scott, in which some attempt was made to form a true estimate of his life and works. We now present, in this week's number of our Journal, a few more Engravings of subjects belonging to the celebration of his fame, to the creations of his teeming fancy and poetic imagination, or to the incidents of his biography, so faithfully related by his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart. A sketch representing a few of the familiar personages in the Waverley Novels has been designed for this occasion. Jedburgh Abbey, which is not far distant from Sir Walter's residence in the country, and which he regarded (as well as Melrose and Dryburgh) with a peculiar attachment for the sake of local and ancestral traditions, is shown in another Engraving. The cottage at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, where Scott lived during the first six years after his marriage, from 1798 to 1804, and where he commenced his literary labours with the Border Minstrels, is also represented; and the house to which he next removed, at Ashiestiel, on the Tweed. The Loan Exhibition of pictures, sculptures, manuscripts, and various relics, having some interest associated with Scott's life and works, which has been opened in the galleries of the Royal Scottish Academy, at Edinburgh, is the subject of an Illustration this week. We shall be enabled to do more in our next publication with the proceedings of the Centenary Festival.

The Exhibition has been open daily, from nine o'clock to five, and in the evening from six to eight. In the North Room, where the water-colour drawings are usually placed at the annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, there are several statues and busts of Scott, and the original model, by the architect, Mr. George Meikle Kemp, of the Scott Monument at Edinburgh. A copy, in bronze, of Chantrey's marble bust—the one of which we engraved a drawing—reproduces, perhaps, the best likeness of Scott ever made. Comparing it with a painted portrait, Mr. Morritt says of it:—"In my own opinion, Chantrey alone has, in his bust, attained that (in this case) most difficult task of portraying the features faithfully and yet giving the real and transient expression of the face when animated." The bust was executed in 1820, when Scott was about the forty-ninth year of his age. The remark of Lockhart upon it is that "it alone possesses the cast of expression most fondly remembered by those in his domestic circle." It is said to preserve, more truly than any other portrait, Scott's "conversational look when about to break into some humorous old story." The Exhibition contains, in this sculpture department, another work of great merit, the cast for Mr. Steell's seated statue of Scott (draped in a plaid, holding a pen and scroll, with his dog couched beside him), which is enshrined in the Edinburgh Monument. There is a cast of Scott's face and head, moulded after his death. The walls of the South Room are adorned with thirty portraits of Scott, by different painters, taken at various periods of his life, from his boyhood to 1831, the year before his death. The best of these pictures are those by Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir John Watson Gordon, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, more especially the last named, which was painted for George IV., in 1820, and has been sent by the Queen from Windsor Castle. These are spoken of by Lockhart in terms of high commendation; and so is a full-length portrait, by Sir Edwin Landseer, of Scott seated amidst the romantic scenery of "Thomas the Rhymer's Glen." This portrait, too, is in the Edinburgh Exhibition. There are three portraits of Lockhart, one of Scott's mother, one of his daughter, Mrs. Lockhart; one of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Rutherford; one of Miss Stuart Belches, of Invermay, to whom he once proposed marriage; and portraits of many of his friends; James and John Ballantyne, the printers; Archibald Constable, Cadell, and Blackwood, the publishers; Hogg, Jeffrey, and Mackenzie, his literary contemporaries; Harriet Duchess of Buccleuch, for whom he wrote the "Lay of the Last Minstrel;" Thomas Thomson, his colleague as one of the Clerks of Session; William Erskine, Lord Kinnedder; Mrs. Cockburn, authoress of "The Flowers of the Forest," and other interesting persons. One portrait is that of Charles Mackay, the actor, in the part of Bailie Nichol Jarvie, when "Rob Roy" was played in the old Edinburgh Theatre. There is also the large picture, by Faed, of "Scott and his Friends seated at Table after Dinner at Abbotsford." The collection of historical portraits includes one of King James IV. (the King James of "Marmion" and "Flodden Field"), one of Queen Mary, his grand-daughter; one of Queen Elizabeth; a picture of James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England) with his Queen; and several of the later-Stuarts, down to the Young Pretender and Cardinal York. George Heriot, the jeweller and goldsmith, founder of Heriot's Hospital, the two Grahams, Montrose and Dundee, and other famous persons introduced in Scott's historical novels, appear in this Exhibition by the best likenesses painted. There are more than thirty pictures of ideal scenes and groups in Scott's romances, two by Sir J. Watson Gordon, one by Sir W. Allan, the rest by Messrs. J. E. Brodie, W. S. Kidd, G. A. Lawson, R. S. Lauder,

Douglas, Ewbank, Chisholm, Pettie, Oswald Stewart, Johnston, and other artists. The pictures of subjects in Scottish history are very good, including "The Covenanters Preaching," by Sir George Harvey, and his "Battle of Drumclog" and "Curlers;" Mr. T. Duncan's pictures of "Prince Charles and Flora MacDonald" and of Prince Charles's march along the Canongate. Mr. James Drummond's "Abbot Maurice Blessing the Scottish Army at Bannockburn," "Montrose Led Prisoner Through Edinburgh," "The Porteous Mob," and "The Day After Prestonpans," and Mr. Bonnar's "Bruce and the Spider" are also here. There are some good Scotch landscapes, including two "Fast Castles" by Thomson; M' Culloch's "Loch Katrine," Simson's "Culloden," a "Loch Katrine" by Fraser, Nasmyth's "Heart of Mid-Lothian," Runciman's "Bothwell Castle;" "Stromness" and "Hoy Head" by Cairns; "The Bass" by Bough; a curious view of Edinburgh, as it was in the last century, by Delacour; some views of Rosslyn Chapel, Dryburgh, John Knox's House, and localities in Edinburgh connected with Scott's history, by Drummond, Mrs. Stewart Smith, and others, mostly in water colours; and a water colour of Scott's funeral by Sir James Alexander. In the South Octagon-Room a large number of curiosities of divers kinds are placed under glass cases. These include copies of all Scott's works—some with the author's autograph, some with Lord Eldin's, some of the works with interleaved notes; and the original manuscripts of many of Scott's writings, always remarkable for their small number of corrections. There are many autograph letters; a silver snuff-box with his arms; his pipe, and the punch-bowl of Mrs. Ritchie, the supposed original of "Meg Dods," which he accidentally broke, and had clasped together again; the marriage contract of Scott's father and mother, the deed of sale to his father of the house in George-square, a letter of Mrs. Cockburn describing the wonderful genius of Scott as a boy, a bound volume containing the original manuscript of his autobiography, his petition for admission as an advocate, his marriage certificate, his commission as Deputy-Lieutenant, and various burgess tickets of different towns. Lord Polwarth has sent an elaborate pedigree-autograph by Sir Walter of the Scott family in its various branches. The key of Loch Leven Castle, which was flung into the lake when Queen Mary escaped, the cup of George Heriot, a real Highlander's dress, and many other objects of antiquarian curiosity, are to be seen in the Scott Loan Exhibition.

The small town of Jedburgh, forty-seven miles south-east of Edinburgh, and scarcely a dozen miles from the English frontier at Carter Fell, in the range of the Cheviot Hills, is the county town of Roxburghshire. It is situated on the little river Jed, a tributary of the Teviot, not many miles above the junction of the Teviot with the Tweed at Kelso. The banks of the Jed here are steep and beautifully wooded, showing a picturesque variety of scenery; the town is surrounded by orchards and pleasant gardens, having a fertile soil and a genial climate. Jedburgh Abbey, like Melrose Castle and Dryburgh Abbey, owed its architectural magnificence to the patronage of the Scottish King David I., who reigned in the twelfth century, spending huge sums of money on ecclesiastical buildings, for which he was canonised as a saint, "a sair saint for Scotland," in the opinion of his countrymen. But the foundation of Jedburgh is more ancient, by two or three centuries, than those of Dryburgh and Melrose, for St. Kenoch was Abbot of Jedburgh in the year 1000. It is attributed to the Saxon Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, in 845. The castle of Jedburgh, as well as Roxburgh Castle, was held sometimes by the English and sometimes by the Scottish kingdom; it was the residence of several old Kings of Scotland, from David I. to Alexander III.; but it has long since been demolished, and its site is occupied by the county gaol. The Abbey was a good deal knocked about in the wars with the invading English, led by Edward I. and Edward III., and again by the Earl of Surrey's army in the time of Henry VIII. Its walls were battered with artillery, the marks of which still remain. The monks, a canonical society of the Augustinian order, were driven out before the Reformation, when the lands of the Abbey were bestowed on Sir Andrew Ker, of Ferniehirst, created Lord Jedburgh, from whom they have descended to the Marquis of Lothian. The ruins are one of the finest specimens of the Saxon and Early Gothic architecture in Scotland: they consist of the nave, a great part of the choir, the south aisle, the centre tower, and the north transept, which last-named portion is the family burial-place of the Marquis of Lothian. The west end has been fitted up for use as a parish church. The sculptures of the doorways were exquisitely fine, but have lost much of their beauty by the effect of time. The men of Jedburgh, or "Jeddart," as their town was often called, were notable warriors in the Middle Ages, handling a peculiar kind of halberd, "the Jeddart staff," with formidable skill and force. The least creditable and agreeable fact in their more recent history, associated with Sir Walter Scott, is related by his biographer, Lockhart. A contested election, during the excitement of the Reform Bill agitation, unhappily brought Sir Walter Scott to stand forward and speak for the Tory party on the hustings at Jedburgh. The mob had no respect for his character as a gentleman and good neighbour, and still less for the literary renown of his genius. They derided him because his voice was broken by the effect of a late paralytic attack. They fiercely insulted him, and threatened him with savage violence, raising the horrid cry, "Burke Sir Walter!" in allusion to the manner in which the notorious Edinburgh murderers, Burke and Hare, killed their victims by suffocation with a plaster over the mouth and nose. This brutal behaviour of the Jedburgh rabble made a painful impression on the worn-out nerves and on the sensitive and affectionate heart of the good Sir Walter, who loved to feel himself on friendly terms with all classes of the countryfolk. Some months later, when he lay raving in the delirium of his mortal brain disease, he was overheard to mutter those hateful words, "Burke Sir Walter!" as if haunted by a hideous dream. This was the contribution of local blackguardism, and of mean factious spite, to soothe the dying moments of one of the truest and kindest men in Scotland or Britain.

Returning to the homes successively tenanted by Scott in his lifetime, we refer to the two Views, those of his cottage at Lasswade and his house at Ashiestiel, which are presented on our front page. Lasswade, a pretty village six miles south of east of Edinburgh, is situated on the North Esk river, between Roslin and Dalkeith. There is a ford here, which was constantly used before it was superseded by a ferry or a bridge; and it is said that a person was always in waiting to take the passengers on back or shoulders, and to carry them dry-footed across the shallow stream. At one time, the old story goes, this laborious office was performed by a strapping young woman, called in Scotland a *lass*. As soon as the traveller had mounted pick-a-back, the signal for her to start was given by the two words "Lass, wade!" and the lass did wade, giving this place its name. We do not believe in this whimsical etymology, but every visitor to Lasswade must expect to hear of it. Walter Scott came to live here in 1798, immediately after his marriage. The house which he occupied is an old cottage, with strong walls and thatched roof, standing on the rising ground of the banks of the Esk; it is overgrown with ivy

and creeping plants. The present inhabitant is a lady, Miss Burns.

On the right bank of the Tweed, about half way between Inverleithen, the place described in "St. Ronan's Well," and Melrose Abbey, is the house of Ashiestiel, which was occupied by Scott from 1804 to 1812. After his appointment to be Sheriff of Selkirkshire it was found inconvenient for him to continue dwelling at Lasswade; and this house, belonging to the family of Colonel W. Russell, a cousin of Scott on his mother's side, was leased to him, with a small farm, which he intended to put under the care of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Lockhart thus describes Ashiestiel:—"A more beautiful situation for the residence of a poet could not be conceived. The house was then a small one, but, compared with the cottage at Lasswade, its accommodations were amply sufficient. You approached it through an old-fashioned garden, with holly hedges and broad green terrace walks. On one side, close under the windows, is a deep ravine, clothed with venerable trees, down which a mountain rivulet is heard, in its progress to the Tweed. The river itself is separated from the high bank on which the house stands only by a narrow meadow of the richest verdure. Opposite and all around are the green hills. The valley there is narrow, and the aspect in every direction is that of perfect pastoral repose. The heights immediately behind are those which divide the Tweed from the Yarrow; and the latter celebrated stream lies within an easy ride, in the course of which the traveller passes through a variety of the finest mountain scenery in the south of Scotland. No town was within seven miles but Selkirk, which was then still smaller and quieter than it is now; there was hardly even a gentleman's family within visiting distance, except at Yair, a few miles lower on the Tweed, the ancient seat of the Pringles of Whytbank, and Bowhill, between the Yarrow and the Ettrick, where the Earl of Dalkeith used occasionally to inhabit a small shooting-lodge, which has since grown into a magnificent ducal residence. The country all around, with here and there an insignificant exception, belongs to the Buccleuch estate; so that, whichever way he chose to turn, the head of the clan had ample room for every variety of field sport; and, being then in the prime of manhood, he was not slow to profit by these advantages. Meantime, the concerns of his own little farm, and the care of his absent relation's woods, gave him healthful occupation in the intervals of the chase; and he had long solitary evenings for the uninterrupted exercise of his pen; perhaps, on the whole, better opportunities of study than he had ever enjoyed before, or was to meet with elsewhere in later days." Here, then, the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" was finished; "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake" were here composed; and "Rokeby" was begun here, before the author's removal to Abbotsford. He used afterwards to speak of the time of his residence at Ashiestiel as "happy years." He had an income of £1000 a year, independent of his writings; he had fame enough to satisfy his reasonable ambition; he had not yet conceived the fatal design of becoming a great landowner and building a lordly mansion, or entered into those rash commercial speculations which brought so much trouble upon him. He would say, in his latter days, when he revisited the place, "Ay, man, I had many a grand gallop among these braes when I was thinking of 'Marmion.'" The house, which still belongs to Lady Russell, widow of the late Sir James Russell, has been enlarged since it was inhabited by Scott; it now forms three sides of a square, but the centre remains as of old. The old front garden has been converted into a lawn, but the small boxwood garden, west of the house, is much the same as it was. A road of approach has been made through the grounds, with a bridge over the small glen at the side; and the ancient ford crossing the Tweed is superseded by an elegant bridge, of a single arch, a quarter of a mile lower down the stream. Inside the house, we are told, the room which Scott used for his study is just as he left it, with a writing-table, inkstand, and pen belonging to him. Two favourite seats of his are pointed out—one upon a hillock called the "The Sheriff's Knowe," half way up Peel Burn; the other under a tree in the meadow. But the neighbourhood has undergone much change. The busy little manufacturing town of Galashiels has sprung up within a very short distance. Yet Ashiestiel, Melrose, and Abbotsford retain their poetical and romantic associations.

"A Dream of the Waverley Novels," the title given to a sketch engraved for this Publication, will probably not require to be explained to the innumerable readers of Sir Walter Scott's admirable stories. They will have no difficulty in identifying all the characters or figures here represented, and remembering the incidents suggested by their grouping. Amy Robsart, or rather Amy Dudley, fondly leaning on her husband, and examining the jewelled insignia of rank and courtly favour worn by the Earl of Leicester, is seen in the foreground. She is contrasted with "Old Mortality," on the other hand, the enthusiastic preserver of tombstone inscriptions, who wanders in country churchyards, labouring in his thoughtful solitude at the mouldering records of the deceased Covenanters, and striving with chisel and mallet to rescue their names from oblivion. Jeanie Deans, the best and bravest of young Scotswomen, who is on her road from Edinburgh to London, travelling alone and on foot, to beg King and Queen for her fallen sister's forfeit life, sits with her bundle, fatigued but not disheartened, just behind those we have named. Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck, the "Antiquary;" Fergus M'Ivor, the Highland chieftain of 1745; Sir Henry Lee, of "Woodstock;" Mary Queen of Scots; the Templar carrying off Rebecca; Meg Merrilies the Gipsy; Norna of the Shetland Isles, and several other well-known personages are to be recognised at a glance. We shall leave the reader to their unassisted contemplation, referring him to the many volumes of Scott's novels, a delightful and instructive study, for all that concerns the subjects which our Artist has lightly and hastily portrayed.

Mr. Fernley, of Southport, has presented Trinity Hall, in that town, as a school for the daughters of Wesleyan ministers. The money value of this gift is about £6000.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order, making known to the Army certain arrangements for the employment of discharged non-commissioned officers and men as writers in the public service.

The annual fête in aid of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railway Widows' and Orphans' Fund, held last month in Englefield Park, near Reading, the seat of Mr. Benyon, M.P., yielded about £600.

On Monday the foundation stone of a new lighthouse was laid at the Longships, off Land's End. The lighthouse will be 116 feet above high water, and the light will be seen at the distance of sixteen miles.

An accident occurred, last Saturday, at the works of a new gasometer at the back of the Wilmslow Gasworks. The workmen had dug down to a depth of 24 ft., in preparing the foundations, when the sides of the excavation fell in, and six persons were buried beneath the mass. All were dead when the bodies were recovered.

Archaeology of the Month.

This is the season for Archaeological Excursions, though they be not uniformly "made glorious by the summer sun." The Beds Society began with St. Mary's Church, at Luton, and proceeded next to the Priory Church at Dunstable, where Dr. Bryan read a paper on the Watling street. The site of the Eleanor cross, the Ichnield Way, and the Five Knolls (or barrows) were next visited. The company then proceeded to Maiden Bower, an ancient camp, nearly circular, nine acres, inclosed by an earth wall, almost perfect; and there (seated on the grassy bank) they heard Mr. Wyatt's paper upon the camp, and next upon the earthworks known as Totternhoe Castle, concluded to have been in succession a British camp, a Saxon settlement, a Roman camp, and a Norman settlement.

At the annual meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society, at Knole House, Sevenoaks, the Rev. W. J. Loftie read an exhaustive paper on the history and architecture of Knole House; and the paintings were illustrated very ably by Mr. Scharf.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Society met at Keswick, where the main subject was "The Druidical Circle," and places pointed out by various members as the sites of Druidical circles—mysteries not compatible within our limit.

At the Suffolk Society's meeting the most important result was the inference that Stonham was the Sitomagus of the ancient Romans, and that the 9th Iter of Antoninus passed through the village: an immense quantity of Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. Such is Mr. Castley's view; but Mr. Dewing is of opinion that Dunwich was the Sitomagus, and that the mileage agrees with this idea. The Northumberland and Durham Society met at Belsay and Stamfordham. At Ponteland they inspected the church and remains of the castle, which now form part of the Blackbird inn. Belsay Castle was next visited, and then the curious old tower and ancient house at Bitchfield. The Norfolk and Norwich Society met at Norwich, when the "restoration of the bosses in the roof of the nave" and the restoration of Jesus Chapel were subjects of paramount interest. The Rev. Precentor Symonds brought under the notice of the meeting the contemplated demolition of East Rudham Church. Mr. Hakewill, however, protests that all the church requires is *restoring*, and not rebuilding. Jesus Chapel is now being restored at the expense of the Dean, by Mr. Spaul, who read a paper on the work.

At the Archaeological Institute, on the 7th ult., there was exhibited, from Mr. Riggs, of Washington, U.S., a figure, wrought in gold, representing a human being, to the hips, wearing a helmet formed of an eagle's head, with open beak and ruffled crest. The lower part of the figure takes the form of a bell, and it has evidently been used as one. It is doubtless a Mexican relic, and a dragon was at one time pendent to it. It weighs 8 oz., and stands 3½ in. high. Mr. J. G. Nichols showed a volume of sketches made by a Swiss artist from the columns of the chapel at Bethlehem, said to be records of the knightly pilgrims who visited the shrine. Mr. J. H. Parker gave a discourse on "Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Rome." After touching upon the principal results of the excavations undertaken by the Archaeological Society of Rome, he criticised some of the proceedings of Signor Rosa, to whom the direction of the excavations is now committed, and who (in Mr. Parker's opinion) is too fond of restorations.

The old parish church of St. Pancras "in the Fields" has been restored, and the ancient monuments have been carefully preserved and cleaned under the direction of the Vicar, who fought so hard for the preservation of this ancient burial-place. The churchyard, however, is still in a parlous state. Among the remaining tombs are those of the families of Arundell, Carleton, Browne, Galloway, Haslang, Macevory, Burke, Doughty, Walpole, Fleetwood, Haviland, Langdale, Heron, Talbot, Mackworth, Boyer, Gerrard, and others, some fallen, others broken, and the railings stolen. We take this from a correspondent's letter to the *Builder*. We may add the roadway tells the sad story of the curtailment of the churchyard for the convenience of coal dépôts, gasworks, and hideous railway buildings.

Mr. Halliwell has added a new fact to the few known in the life of our great dramatic bard. It appears that, by command of James I., Shakespeare and his "fellows" attended on the Spanish Ambassador at Somerset House for upwards of a fortnight, in August, 1604. Possibly some contemporary account of the visit of the Ambassador may add to this interesting new fact.

During some recent explorations in St. Alban's Abbey, it has been established that the ancient level of the floor was 2 ft. below that of the present time, the upper stratum being now composed of débris taken from various parts of the abbey and deposited there. The discoveries (says the *Builder*) in the north transept consist of some tiles of a raised geometrical pattern, supposed to have been placed there during the abbacy of John de Celli (twenty-first Abbot of St. Albans') from the year 1195 to 1214. Her Majesty patronises the restoration.

We are glad to record that Alderman Sir David Salomons has presented to the Corporation Library a collection of sketches of Old London Bridge, by Mr. E. W. Cooke, purchased from the artist. The demolition of the ancient bridge presented many excellent subjects for the artist; hereafter we hope to see them displayed upon the walls of the new library at Guildhall, with views of the building of the present bridge, which the above collection also contains. The best accompaniment will be found in that treasure of a book, "The Chronicles of London Bridge," by an Antiquary (R. Thomson), 1827.

A large portion of the fine Round Tower of Kilmacduagh (says the *Irish Builder*) has fallen, and the rest of the structure is in a perilous condition. An effort is being made to raise funds for the purpose of preserving this ancient relic.

Of the proceedings of the Royal Archaeological Institute Congress, held at Cardiff, a report has already appeared in our Journal. Some of the most interesting architectural remains in Glamorganshire were visited; at Cowbridge, the church, a curious example of the semi-fortified churches to be found in the vale of Glamorgan. The remains of the town wall and St. Quentin's Castle were visited; as were also Old Beaupré ruins, three stories—Doric Ionic, and Corinthian—and St. Donati's Castle; and the ancient priory of Ewenny, an object second in interest to no other in the county of Glamorgan.

The congress of the British Archaeological Association, at Weymouth, will commence Aug. 21, and extend to Aug. 26 inclusive. The proceedings will include visits to the Roman pavement and bridge, Maiden Castle; the Druidical circle, Winterbourne; Helstone and other cromlechs; ruins of the monastery of Abbotsbury, antiquities at Weymouth, Portland Castle, ruined church and castle of Pennsylvania, Roman camp at Southwell, Cerne Abbey and the Cerne Giant, Wolverton House; Dorchester churches, museum, amphitheatre, and Poundbury; earthworks of Wetherby and Woodford Castles, Blundon Abbey and Flower's Barrow, Wareham, and Corfe Castle.

The Surrey Archaeological Society made their annual excursion on the 3rd inst., starting from Baynard, on the Horsham and Brighton railway. They first halted at Rusby-

wick church, in the walls of which are a number of Roman bricks, brought from some fire-blackened villa at no great distance, as described by Mr. W. W. Pocock, of Guildford. The next drive was to Alfold, the site of an old forest, where a paper was read on the old church by Mr. R. Nevill. Thence the excursionists proceeded to Cranleigh, where Mr. J. P. Harrison distinctly traced the old Roman road from Ewhurst to Farley Downs, the course of which will be marked on the next Ordnance maps; their discovery confirms the supposition of Farley Heath being the site of a Roman camp. Mr. Godwin-Austen is of opinion that Cranleigh is named from the cranes, which were once plentiful in this locality. Mr. Austen read a paper on the manor of Shere and Vachery, from information furnished by Mr. Reginald Bray. At Cranleigh the excursionists partook of luncheon, at which Mr. J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., presided.

On the 3rd inst. a joint congress of the St. Albans and London and Middlesex Archaeological Societies made an excursion from Hertford to Waltham. Mr. R. Dimsdale, M.P., the chairman, illustrated the Castle of Hertford, which occupies the site of a castle erected by the son of Alfred the Great. Here were imprisoned, in the time of Edward III., David of Scotland and John of France. The present edifice was mostly rebuilt in the reign of James I., when were preserved the rooms which have been occupied by Queen Elizabeth, in her sojourn here. Mr. Ridgway Lloyd read a paper on certain of the legends of St. Albans; and the Rev. Owen Davys read some notes on the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey. Mr. W. Pollard described his investigations for the discovery of the sites of three ancient forts—one built by the Danes, on the river Lea, in 894; and two built by Alfred the Great, a little lower down, one on each side of the same river. Not far from where the New River rises Mr. Pollard has discovered a large barrow, which he supposes to mark the burial-place of those who marched from London to attack the Danish fort, and were defeated here with great slaughter. From Rye House, where the company examined the Great Bed of Ware, they embarked on the Lea to inspect the Tudor Nether Hall, and the fine old brasses at Broxbourne church. The congress wound up with the inspection of the Abbey of Waltham, the nave of the ancient Saxon church, and the beautiful cross at Waltham, where the company separated.

THE MAGAZINES.

Two contributions to the *Cornhill* will attract unusual attention this month—the remarkable sketch from the Paris Commune, entitled "Consule Julio," and the notice of Miss Austen's life and writings by the authoress who, of all others, has most nearly approached her inimitable talent. Miss Thackeray's criticism reveals the same gift of delicate and subtle observation as her original writings—not, perhaps, exerted to so much effect as in these, its especial office being rather the detection of those minor frailties and inconsistencies for which the critic of Miss Austen must search in vain. It is, therefore, the warm appreciation, the heartfelt tribute of genius to kindred genius, rather than any remarkable depth or absolute originality, that renders Miss Thackeray's criticism such delightful reading. "Consule Julio" is one of the best of the charming group of political sketches from France which have so long ranked among the peculiar attractions of the *Cornhill*. The humour, if somewhat less pungent than of old, is more refined, and loses nothing by its association with a deep vein of pathos in the character of Jules Torreau, the engineer, who is driven into the ranks of the Commune by the natural recoil of an upright man from the pretence and corruption of existing political systems. Alike under the Empire and under the Commune, Torreau is the model of that interesting and by no means infrequent character—the sensible, practical man who appears a visionary enthusiast merely from the discrepancy between his own honesty and the knavery and imbecility which beset him. The most interesting of the other articles is an account of the voyage of Oliver van Noort, the Dutch navigator and buccancer.

That *Macmillan* should wear a more lively appearance than usual is principally attributable to the unwonted spirit of the first paper, "A Week in the West." The writer's buoyancy of temperament has imparted a charm to so well-worn a theme as a visit to Niagara, and justifies ample expectations of entertainment when he shall have found his way to the real occident of Nevada, whither he promises to conduct us. Mr. Stopford A. Brooke's essay on the descriptive poetry of Chaucer is an agreeable piece of warmly appreciative criticism; and Mr. Albert Dicey displays considerable ingenuity in his explanation of the curious and fantastic devices by which English jurists have endeavoured to reconcile the letter of the law with natural equity. "Marie" is a pretty story. The other papers have either no *raison d'être* or merely a bibliophilic one.

The palm among the magazine contributions of the month is unquestionably due to the new story in *Blackwood*, "The Maid of Sker." It is long since we have seen anything equal to the autobiographic portrait of the old Welsh fisherman, Davy Llewellyn, with his curiously, but by no means unnatural, compounded character of self-caring kindness and sincerity leavened by half-conscious cant. The very completeness of the delineation is too characteristic of the accomplished man of letters; and the beautiful descriptions of sea-coast scenery would be more appropriate to an artist or a tourist than a fisherman. Notwithstanding this want of keeping, which it would have required consummate genius to avoid, the general conception is most charming, and the plot gives promise of rare interest. "Fair to See" is as spirited and amusing as ever. A writer on our military condition takes what appears, by comparison with the average quality of such speculations, quite a cheerful view of the subject; as also does the author of a very elaborate investigation of the financial condition of France, who seems, however, hardly to have taken sufficient account of the indisposition of the French to submit to necessary taxation. An article on occasion of the Scott centenary depicts the obligations which Scotland owes to her great writer in just and glowing terms.

Fraser is for once very uninteresting, being overdone with Indian and colonial articles. The best papers are one, evidently by a well-informed writer, on the chief military and political features of the last three European wars and another treating of the probable future developments of naval warfare, with especial reference to torpedoes. An account of the singular religious visionary John Askill is entertaining, but presents no feature of novelty.

Mr. F. Harrison's remarkable paper on "The Fall of the Commune," in the *Fortnightly*, is, in effect, a plea for the lost cause. It is easy to expose the falsehoods and calumnies of which the leaders of the Commune have frequently been the object, and this task could not well be performed with more spirit than it is here by Mr. Harrison. The moral effect, however, of his advocacy is much impaired by his own passionate injustice towards the Versailles Government; he is evidently either incapable of weighing evidence or he only chooses to exercise this faculty in the interest of his own party. To dwell exclusively on the personal ill-treatment of the communal leaders, without reference either to the glaring ille-

gality and still more glaring folly of their movement, or to their own gross encroachments upon the most elementary liberties of speech, writing, and worship, is an artifice excusable in a thorough partisan, but which stamps the essay in which it is employed as mere special pleading, eloquent and impassioned as it may be. Mr. Bagehot's notice of the late Mr. Senior's journals, and Miss Cobbe's analysis of the constituents of the myth of the impersonated principle of evil, are exceedingly well worth reading. Mr. McCarthy's account of his experiences of the Maine Law is highly amusing and fully conclusive as to the inutility of prohibitory legislation. It is appalling to consider how much whisky Mr. McCarthy must himself have swallowed in the prosecution of his public-spirited researches. The Hon. R. Lytton's fables want the first quality of fables—terseness.

The *Contemporary Review* contains, as usual, several highly interesting articles on theological and philosophical subjects. Father Dalgairns's apology for the unseasonable promulgation of the dogma of Papal infallibility will be read with interest, but only as a piece of ingenious special pleading; the cause assigned being manifestly an after-thought. Thoughtfulness, tenderness, and candour characterise the two papers on Death, by the Bishop of Gloucester and the late Professor Grote. Lady Pollock's essay on the French Drama and Mr. Hewlett's on Walter Savage Landor are creditable pieces of literary criticism.

A very agreeable number of *Saint Pauls* contains, besides the excellent fictions of Mr. Macdonald and Mrs. Craik, a pretty tale entitled "Jeanne Dupont," a most interesting notice respecting early travellers in China, and a sensible and encouraging essay on nursing as a profession for ladies. The articles in the *Dark Blue* are, in general, too short and slight; and the magazine seems to encounter great difficulty in getting rid of its amateur character. There is one contribution, however, far remote from amateurship—Miss Mathilde Blind's vivid and powerful ballad of the Willi, in the Teutonic mythology the ghost of the dead betrothed, who dances her surviving lover into his grave. Miss Blind's version of the myth is no less spirited than Sir Walter Scott's rendering of "Lenore," of which it strongly reminds us. There is also considerable thought in an essay on Matthew Arnold; and several of the other contributions are pleasant reading, though nearly all are too slight. "The Valley of Poppies," with its quaint humour and pleasant unconventionality, continues to be the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which also has a remarkably good paper on the Scott Centenary and much agreeable miscellaneous reading. "Good-bye, Sweetheart!" the *pièce de résistance* in *Temple Bar*, is very clever indeed; but the idyllic sentiment with which it commenced already shows a tendency to degenerate into fastness. There is, for instance, considerably more accuracy than elegance in the comparison of a young lady "trembling all over" to "a smooth-haired terrier on a frosty day!" The best of the other contributions is an able essay on Molière. *Tinsley* has a number of amusing short tales and sketches, all most readable, but none calling for any special notice; nor is there anything remarkable in *Belgravia* or the *Dublin University*. In *Good Words* we have to take especial note of Miss Saunders's and Miss Betham-Edwards's excellent fictions. We have further to acknowledge the receipt of *London Society*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Victorina Magazine*, the *Leisure Hour*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Cassell's Magazine*, and other publications.

THE BAVARIAN PASSION PLAY.

On a former occasion we gave a view of Ober-Ammergau, the rustic village in the highlands of Bavaria, where the ancient institution of a public dramatic performance to illustrate an important passage of Bible history, such as was formerly practised on Church festival days, by the contrivance of the monks and friars, in every Roman Catholic country of Europe, is still kept up by the peasantry of that neighbourhood, with the sanction of their clergy. We have more than once quoted the descriptions lately published of this curious exhibition, which has been repeated every ten years since 1633, and sometimes oftener, in pursuance of an arrangement made for a perpetual thanksgiving, when the village was delivered from the further ravages of the plague—eighty-four persons having died there in three weeks of that year. The people, many of whom are wood-carvers and have an artistic turn of mind, take this matter very seriously, and attend the performance as a religious duty. Nearly 500 persons are engaged in it—including the "supernumeraries" who appear as soldiers, servants, or Jews of Galilee or Jerusalem, and the chorus of singers. Our large Engraving this week represents the scene in which Judas receives the thirty pieces of silver paid to him after the sentence of death passed on his Divine Master. Another Illustration shows the mixed character of the audience—comprising many foreigners, Germans, English, and others, citizens of Munich, and country people of Bavaria and the Tyrol. The part of Our Saviour is enacted by Joseph Mair, a wood-carver, who served in the German army during the late war in France. The play begins at eight o'clock in the morning, and ends at five in the afternoon, but with an hour's interval for dinner at noon.

The 2nd Administrative Battalion of Herts Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Cowper, are encamping for a week in Panshanger Park, the Hertfordshire seat of the noble Lord.

The court-martial on the officers of the Agincourt, for stranding that ship, was brought to a close on Tuesday, after an inquiry of ten days. Captain Beamish and Staff Commander Knight were severely reprimanded, and Lieutenant Bell was admonished to be more careful for the future.

From April 1 to Aug. 5 the total receipts into the Exchequer amounted to £22,331,866, as against £21,659,822 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has amounted to £27,734,944. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £651,648, and in the Bank of Ireland £1,006,870.

The latest of Mr. Humphrey Nicholls's munificent donations to local charities of which the *Manchester Guardian* has received information are the following:—To the Oldham Infirmary building fund, £500; the Ladies' Jubilee Charity School, £100; the Angel Meadow Infant Day Schools, £100; and the Lombard-street Ragged School, £100.

Mr. Charles Brook, of Enderly Hall, Leicestershire, the head of the firm of Messrs. Jonas Brook Brothers, thread manufacturers, Huddersfield, has given to the trustees of the infirmary in that town a "convalescent home," which he has erected at a cost of £12,000, and to the endowment fund of which he presented an additional £18,000. The "home" has been built in the midst of a beautiful landscape, and overlooks not only Messrs. Brook's manufactories (Meitham Mills), but a church, model working men's dwellings, schools, dining-hall for operatives, and a people's park—all the gifts of Mr. Charles Brook. On Thursday week the donor in person opened the building. In the evening a banquet was given,



THE PASSION PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU, BAVARIA.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"A Doctor," writing to the *Times* one day this week, calls attention to a holiday question of importance. He lays stress upon the fact that the vacation which is allowed to men who are not their own masters is much too short. For a few days, the medical writer remarks, the liberated man is bewildered, and scarcely finds the relief which he expected. Then the change begins to do him good, and about the time he becomes fully conscious of its beneficial effect he must pack his trunk and return to the mill. Of course, in these days of excessive "supply" of labour, the only ground on which one can appeal to "demand" is the ground of policy. An employer will get a great deal more work, and work of a better kind, out of the employed, if their health be in an excellent order, than he would do by merely extorting an unduly large number of hours' labour. If this fact were generally recognised, holidays would not be cut short just at the moment when they are beginning to do that for which they are supposed to be instituted. The writer I have referred to charges one of the "great religious societies" with unwise and unkind treatment of their clerks. I have no idea as to the society which he indicates, and it would be unfair to suppose that those who with the highest purposes promote the objects of such societies are likely to neglect their duties towards their fellow-men. But the working of institutions often falls into the hands of men of a very different nature from that of the promoters, and "our dear, zealous and indefatigable brother," the directing official, is not unfrequently a mixture of hardness and oiliness which pleases his superiors, but which makes him any thing but a pleasant person to those who are under him. Perhaps the hint, taken by committeemen and the like, may open their eyes.

It would be pleasant to find an authentic record of the foundation of one of the places which have become grand old cities. One would like a newspaper with an account of the ceremony of laying the first stone of London, and a copy of the inscription on the plate which was duly deposited by King Lud, who afterwards condescended to partake of a cold collation at Ludgate; surely a better tradition of nomination than the prosy *Llyn-din*, or town on the lake. But as we cannot have that, let us watch the rise of the cities that have birth in our own time. I see that a new watering-place is to be created, somewhere near Walton-on-the-Naze, and that it is to be called Clacton-on-the-Sea. I wish that a more attractive region had been selected. But any addition to our home retreats is desirable. The old places are "like the Caucasian, played out." Folks go there, certainly; but it is only because they have nowhere else to go, and they shrug apologetically when they confess that they have only been to stupid old Worthing or Broadstairs: they had family reasons for not going this year to Yorkshire, Scotland, or Germany. The new watering-place is not nearly in working order yet; but I hope it will be pushed forward. We shall, of course, have the same string of grievances in a short time against Clacton as we have against the other retreats. But there is one thing—the houses will be new and clean; and the soul of dear old Mater-familias will not be vexed by an entomological thought.

There was a police case reported the other day, and the report is evidently so incomplete that I give no opinion on the merits; but it has its curiosity. A gentleman is brought before the magistrate and charged with cruelty to a dog. In that capital comedy in which *A trip to the Jubilee* is made the pivot of so much real fun, the lying porter, who desires to please the scampish younger brother, a 'prentice, by assuring him that his elder brother is dead and, of course, that the 'prentice is heir, apprises him that he (the porter) gave the brother "seven knocks on the head with a hammer," and therefore that he must be dead. The gentleman accused of cruelty gave a dog only one knock on the head with a hammer, and this by accident; but it was enough, and the creature departed for the happy hunting-ground. His mournful friends summoned the executioner, who stated that he had taken the hammer to chastise another dog that had annoyed a lady, and that the blow fell erroneously. He was shown to be a gentleman of literary habits, and I was pleased to see that the magistrate would not believe that a member of my own craft was likely to do a cruel action, save in his criticisms. Still I do not seem to have the case before me. But if it were one in which the thoughtlessness or selfishness of people who will have their own pets, regardless of the annoyance which their noises occasion to neighbours, provoked one of the latter to wield the weapon of Thor, there is nothing to be deplored except the loss to the revenue of a certain amount of dog tax. Mind, I have no right to assume that this was the state of things; the demolished dog may have been as silent as Thor's avenger, Vidar. But, constantly hearing of a good deal of martyrdom endured by the literary neighbours of pet dogs and the like, I postpone my indignation that the "robust argument" of the hammer should have been used. We much want a domestic police to deal with what are called petty annoyances, and to settle, for instance, whether one half-cracked old maid should be allowed to keep three macaws, six dogs, and a batch of blatant Cochin China fowls, to the daily and nightly misery of a terrace of hard-worked men and invalid women.

Of course, an Irish gentleman with a grievance must wax poetical; and Mr. Smyth, M.P., cannot appeal to his admirers on the subject of the late riot in Dublin without a touch of the sentimental:—"The green sward of the Phoenix Park has been reddened with the blood of the people." One would think that there had been a massacre, instead of a disturbance in which, among a mass of men who had met to violate the law, and to do it on an impudently-chosen occasion, a good many broken heads had been distributed. There was, indeed, one victim, but it was a poor child who was cruelly struck by a stone, probably supplied from the apron of one of the savage viragoes who helped the Fenians.

Mr. Baines is not a man to be charged with affectation, but what shall be said of a gentleman who, after such a Session, and in such weather, rises in the House and asks the Postmaster-General to take measures for forwarding Parliamentary papers to members who wish to read them during the recess? The suggestion is too dreary for mirth. What are Mr. Baines's habits? Loveth he nature? Will he wend his way some morning over park and meadow, and down to the stream where he may sit shaded by the foliage, and may watch the cool fish leaping, and hear the birds wishing that they too were fish and might cool themselves in the same fashion; and then will he drag forth a Bluebook with the evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Commutation of Pensions, and with pencil check the figures thereof until Nature hath a word for him, too, though it is only to hint the hour of lunch? Were park and meadow, stream, fish, and birds made as accessories to a Bluebook? Mr. Baines is so excellent a man that, if he were also a humourist, I should think he had put the question to make the "700 poor old boys" feel more intensely that they are going for a holiday among green leaves and purling brooks.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

It has been justly remarked by some of the daily papers that Sir William Thomson's suggestion of the origin of life on the globe contributes very little to the solution of the existing difficulty. The argument of the advocates of spontaneous generation is that, inasmuch as the earth was confessedly at one period a molten mass upon which animal or vegetable life could not exist, and as such life exists now, it must have arisen spontaneously from the action of existing physical forces. To this Sir William Thomson replies that there is nothing unscientific in supposing that vitalised germs may have reached the earth in meteorites—the débris, perhaps, of former orbs upon which life had existed. But to this explanation the reply is that it is as difficult to account for the origin of life in these other orbs as in this one. The difficulties of the meteorite theory are certainly very great, inasmuch as meteorites are generally raised to a state of incandescence by their rapid progress through the atmosphere before they reach the earth; and if they were made hot through and through, any vitalised germs which they might be supposed to contain would be destroyed. Perhaps, however, in the course of ages meteorites may have fallen of such a size as to be only superficially heated by their passage through the atmosphere. But there is no real warrant for supposing that meteorites contain organic germs at all, or even that they are the débris of older planets. The hypothesis which Sir William Thomson ascribes to Mayer, that gravity is the source of the solar heat, is at least 200 years old, as it was promulgated by our countryman Robert Hooke, who concluded that the vibrations which are the cause of gravity by being condensed conically towards the centre of the earth, might be the cause of its internal heat, and, in like manner, that the vibrations due to the gravity of the solar system by being condensed upon the surface of the sun or upon the surface of its atmosphere are the cause of the solar light and heat. The probability is that the cause is not a solitary one, but that it is partly the effect of gravity "condensed conically," as Hooke supposed, and partly the effect of meteors falling in upon the sun. But these meteors would in time be exhausted, if they were not continually reproduced; and the question arises whether the meteors may not be continually reproduced in the interstellar spaces by the action of solar rays upon the interstellar atmosphere. If there is any plausibility in this hypothesis of the origin of meteorites, the probabilities are correspondingly diminished that they are the débris of ancient worlds, or that they are likely ever to have brought vitalised germs into this.

Electro-acupuncture has been employed with success by Drs. De Christoforis and Machiavelli for the relief of aneurism of the arch of the aorta. An account of their proceedings is given in some of the late numbers of the *Gazetta Medica Italiana-Lombardia*, and the practice would at least seem to be harmless and to afford temporary relief.

In New Granada there is a plant, the *Coryaria thymifolia*, the juice of which constitutes an excellent black ink, less injurious to steel pens than common ink, and more indelible. The writing, at first, is of a reddish brown, but speedily turns to a deep black.

Mr. Crookes has, in the last number of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, given an account of some remarkable experiments made by him to determine the reality of the powers ascribed to Mr. Home of being able to alter the gravity of bodies and of causing musical instruments to play tunes without human intervention. Mr. Crookes states that an abnormal force exists in certain individuals to which he proposes to give the name of "psychic force;" that with this force Mr. Home is eminently endowed, and that by its instrumentality he is able to produce effects not explicable by any known laws of physical science. In the experiments recited by Mr. Crookes Mr. Home held a new accordion, which he had not before seen, by the end opposite to the keys, so that the instrument hung open so far as the bellows would allow. The hanging instrument was then enveloped in a wire cage, and a table was wheeled over it, so that the top of the table covered the top of the cage, but with sufficient intervening space to enable the arm to pass from which the accordion depended, while Mr. Home's other hand rested upon the top of the table. Very soon the accordion was seen to begin wavering about, although Mr. Home's hand remained still, and in a short time sounds were emitted by the instrument and tunes began to be played. In another experiment one end of a board rested upon a table, while the other end was supported by a spring balance, which indicated a weight of 3lb. But when Mr. Home lightly touched with his fingers the end resting on the table, the weight at the other end rose to 6lb, and even to as much as 9lb. These experiments were conducted by apparatus provided by Mr. Crookes himself, and in the presence of several spectators, who watched carefully to see that there was no trick practised; and the conclusion at which the spectators arrived was that such phenomena are not explicable by any known physical laws, and that there are forces in nature the true character of which has yet to be ascertained.

The Sutlej Bridge, lately opened on the Delhi Railway, is one of the longest in the world, a circumstance rendered necessary not so much by the size of the river as by its propensity to wander about at this spot. This risk would have been obviated if the crossing-place had been fixed a few miles higher up, where the ground is firm. The traffic on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway has somewhat increased during the past year; but the increase is chiefly due to the increased length opened. Last year the weekly receipts were £9 6s. per mile, and the working expenses 70 per cent of the receipts, leaving a loss to be made up by the Indian Government under their guarantee estimated at £362,114 a year.

It has long been known that water expands in freezing, and the inquiry has lately been raised whether the expansion is an inseparable incident of the congelation. To set this point at rest a small steel cylinder has been filled with water and a piece of wire has been introduced into the cylinder, which, so long as the water remained liquid, could be rattled about. The cylinder, being then hermetically closed, was exposed to a temperature much below the freezing-point. It was found that so long as the expansion was resisted the water remained liquid, but the moment it was suffered to expand by opening the cylinder congelation took place.

Mr. F. C. Wilkinson has lately communicated to the Royal Society of Victoria the discovery that gold, when placed in a solution of its chloride undergoing decomposition by its contact with organic matter, causes the gold thus deposited to be overlaid upon the solid nucleus, in which way the growth of nuggets may be explained.

Experiments are now being made upon steam-carriages in Paris, with a view to the introduction of such vehicles upon the boulevards and main arteries of traffic in that city. The asphalt pavement, if generally introduced in London, will afford great facilities for the introduction of steam transport in the streets, as it is as smooth as a railway, and does not present the difficulties incident to the use of tramways in crowded thoroughfares. The traffic, however, must in such event be put under better regulations, so as to enable fair rates of speed to be maintained.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Admiral Sir Alexander Duadas Young Arbuthnott, R.N., K.C.B., K.S.I., Knight Commander of the Orders of Charles III., San Fernando of Spain, St. George of Russia, and the Medjidie of Turkey, a gentleman of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber, and great-grandson of the first Viscount Arbuthnott, was proved in the Registry at Leicester, on the 13th ult., under £6000 personalty, by his relict, Dame Catherine Maria Arbuthnott (sister of Charles Stannard Eustace, claimant of the Viscounty of Baltinglass), the sole executrix and universal legatee of both his real and personal estate. The will is in the testator's own handwriting, dated May 30, 1861; and the gallant Admiral (whose brilliant services in the Navy dated from Trafalgar, 1805, and extended over a period of sixty years), died at his residence, Shenton Hall, Leicestershire, on May 8 last, at the advanced age of eighty-two. Sir Alexander has left an only child, Josette Eliza Jane, wife of Major Frederick Wollaston, K.S.I., 6th Dragoons.

The will of General Sir Charles Grene Ellicombe, K.C.B., Colonel of the Royal Engineers, was proved in London, under £18,000 personalty, by his nephew George Bradford Ellicombe, Esq., the surviving executor—his wife, the other executor, having died in 1860. The gallant General attained the great age of eighty-seven, and died at his residence at Worthing, on June 7 last, without issue. He has left his property, real and personal, in equal shares amongst his nine nieces—viz., the four daughters of his brother Hugh Ellicombe, the four daughters of his brother the Rev. Henry Thomas Ellicombe, and the only daughter of his brother Richard Ellicombe.

The will of James Stewart Forbes, Esq., late of Chester House, Wimbledon, Surrey, was proved in London, on the 12th ult., under £60,000 personalty, by his sister, Miss Katherine Stewart Forbes, and Daniel Boys, Alexander Forbes Tweedie, and Richard Walter Tweedie, Esqrs., of Lincoln's Inn, the joint acting executors. The will is dated in 1868, and the testator died May 7 last. There are several legacies of £2000, £1000, and £500 to members of his family and to friends. To his brother, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., £1000, and a like legacy to each of the two sons of Sir Charles, John and George. He leaves to his sister Katherine a life interest in the residue of his property, real and personal, and upon her decease he leaves the following charitable bequests—namely, to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, the Middlesex Hospital, London University College Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, the Asylum for Idiots (Earlswood), and the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, each £500; and to the Hospital for Children, Great Ormond-street, £1000. To the ministers of St. John's, Fitzroy-square, and St. Mary Magdalene's, Osnaburgh-square, each £500, for the poor of their respective districts, and £500 for the poor of Wimbledon. To the poor of Stratford and Corgarff, Aberdeenshire, £500; and to the Rev. John Watt, minister of Stratford, a legacy of £500.

The will of William Gater, Esq., of South Stoneham, Hants, was proved in London, June 23 last, under £90,000 personalty, the executors and trustees being John Gater (his nephew), Benjamin Badley Hewitt, Henry Ambrose Colson (his nephew), the acting executors; Frederick Colson, a nephew and executor, renounced. To each of his executors he has left a legacy of £500. The will is dated 1864, and a codicil 1868; and the testator died April 12 last, at Block House, West-End, aged seventy-seven. He has bequeathed to the Royal South Hants Infirmary and the County Hospital, Winchester, each £100 free. To his nephews Frederick Colson he leaves £4000; to his nephews William and Henry Colson each £1500; to his sister Mary Colson £8000 for herself and eight children; to Ellen Mary Burrell, £5000; and legacies to others of his family and friends. He leaves his mansion, called Abbotswick House, Navestock, Essex, to his sister Mary Colson, for her life, and afterwards to his nephew William Colson; and appoints his nephew John Colson residuary legatee of both his real and personal estate.

The will of Charles Metcalfe, Esq., late of Inglethorpe Hall, Norfolk, was proved in London, on the 2nd inst., under £25,000, by his sons, Frederick Morehouse Metcalfe and the Rev. George Metcalfe, the acting executors, power being reserved to his relict. The will is dated May 5 last, and the testator died on the 9th of the same month, aged seventy-four. He has left his wife a life interest over his property, real and personal. There are legacies, at her decease, to his younger children and to his brother; his eldest son is appointed residuary legatee.

At the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Manchester, on Saturday, a report presented from a committee stated that the number of members at the present time is 317,090, being a decrease of 1381 as compared with that of last year.

The first prize meeting of the Oatlands Archery Club, which was originated this season, took place last Saturday, in the grounds of the Oatlands Park Hotel. After a very spirited competition, the several prizes (all of a very handsome description) were awarded as follows:—For the best gold, Miss de Michelé; for the highest money score, Miss Money Wiggin; for the greatest number of hits, Miss L. Edwards; for the greatest score during the month's practice, a medal, to be retained for one month, was awarded to Mr. G. Martineau. The consolation prize fell to Miss A. Churchill.

The Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, Surrey, which has been established under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, with a view to the education of civil engineers for the service of Government in the Indian Public Works Department, was opened, last Saturday, by the Duke of Argyll. His Grace exhorted the students to take the fullest possible advantage of the education which the college afforded, and dwelt particularly on the importance of cultivating the good opinion of the people of India when they came to mix among them.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, 279,143 births and 168,276 deaths were registered in the United Kingdom during the three months ending on June 30. The national increase of population was thus 110,867. In England the marriages of 72,458 persons were recorded in the March quarter of the present year. The annual average rate in the three months was 12·9 per 1000, against 13·3 in the corresponding quarter of 1870. The decrease was not great in any particular division of the country, nor was the increase, which is chiefly exhibited in the manufacturing districts, conspicuous. The births of 200,877 children born alive were registered in the second quarter of 1871, and the equivalent annual birth rate was 35·4 per 1000. The counties exhibiting a decrease on the average of the three previous corresponding quarters were Suffolk, Lancashire, Herefordshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Cornwall. In London the decrease was 2·4 per cent. The northern group of counties, as in the previous quarter, showed the greatest relative increase. The number of deaths in England during the second quarter was 120,871, and this was slightly below that returned in the corresponding three months of last year.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT ASHBOOK.

The Right Hon. Henry Flower, fifth Viscount Ashbrook, and Baron of Castle Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny, in the Peerage of Ireland, died at his seat, Castle Durrow, on the 3rd inst. He was born June 17, 1806, son of Henry Jeffrey, fourth Viscount Ashbrook, by Deborah Susannah, his first wife, only daughter and heiress of the late Rev. William Maximilian Freind, Rector of Chinnor, Oxon, and granddaughter and heiress of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Woodstock. His Lordship, who was a magistrate for the Queen's County and Kilkenny, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the former, succeeded his father as fifth Viscount May 4, 1847, in which year he resumed, by Royal license, his patronymic of Flower, having previously taken the surname of Walker. He married, June 7, 1828, Frances, daughter of the late Sir John Robinson, Bart., by whom he leaves, with three daughters, three sons, the eldest of whom, Henry Jeffrey, now sixth Viscount Ashbrook, late 52nd Foot, was born March 26, 1829, and married, Sept. 4, 1860, Emily, eldest daughter of the late J. F. Abington, Esq.

THE BISHOP OF MAURITIUS.

The Right Rev. Henry Constantine Huxtable, D.D., Bishop of Mauritius, whose death is announced, was educated at King's College, London, and took holy orders in 1849. Almost immediately after, he proceeded to Christianogram, Timmervelly, as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Principal of the Missionary Institution at Sawyerpooram, Madras. On his return to England he was appointed, in 1858, Rector of Bettiscombe, Somersetshire; and finally, having gone as a missionary to the Mauritius, was consecrated Bishop of that diocese in 1870.

COLONEL F. W. MANN.

Colonel Frederick William Mann, who died at his residence, De Beauvoir, Guernsey, on the 28th ult., at the age of eighty-nine, was the youngest son of General Gothen Mann, R.E., Inspector-General of Fortifications. His military career extended over a long period. He served at the capture of Genoa and Malta; in Germany under Lord Cathcart; with Sir John Moore in Sweden, Portugal, and Spain, including the retreat to Corunna; and under Sir John Doyle in the construction of military roads in Guernsey. In 1813 and 1814 he was in the Peninsula, with the army under Wellington, and was distinguished at the passage of the Bidassoa. He wore a medal and clasps for Nivelle and Toulouse. Since the period of his retirement from the Army, in 1841, Colonel Mann resided in Guernsey, occupying himself in military literature and in the invention of several mechanical improvements.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Aug. 5:—

In London 2076 births and 1382 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 93 and the deaths so many as 350 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which had been 110 and 201 in the two previous weeks, further rose to 225 last week; this number, however, was 72 below the average number from this complaint in the corresponding week of the ten years 1861-70, corrected for increase of population. Of these 225 deaths from diarrhoea last week, 189 were of infants under one year of age. To cholera and choleraic diarrhoea 18 deaths were referred last week, against 9 and 17 in the two previous weeks; 3 were of adults, and the rest of infants. The adult cases were all certified as "choleraic diarrhoea" of a few days' duration. The mean temperature last week was again somewhat below the average, or probably a still larger fatality from diarrhoeal diseases would have been recorded. The deaths from smallpox in London, which in the two previous weeks had been 135 and 122, further declined last week to 87, the lowest number returned in any week since the middle of December last.

During the week ending Saturday, the 5th inst., 4892 births and 3188 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; the aggregate mortality last week was at the rate of 23 deaths annually to every 1000 persons living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follows:—London, 22 per 1000; Portsmouth, 15; Norwich, 21; Bristol, 24; Wolverhampton, 18; Birmingham, 18; Leicester, 21; Nottingham, 18; Liverpool, 28; Manchester, 28; Salford, 24; Bradford, 20; Leeds, 23; Sheffield, 23; Hull, 23; Sunderland, 28; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 30. The fatal cases of smallpox in these towns, which in the two previous weeks had been 268 and 222, further declined last week to 169; of these 87 occurred in London, 9 in Liverpool, 17 in Manchester and Salford, 31 in Sunderland, and 17 in Newcastle-on-Tyne. The deaths from diarrhoea, principally infantile, in these towns, further rose to 402 last week, from 105 and 340 in the two previous. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 28 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 30 per 1000, and in Dublin 13.

Dr. Zuelzer, of Berlin, furnishes further information respecting the western advance of Asiatic cholera. He states that it has now entered Germany. During the first three days of August 17 fatal cases occurred in Königsberg; the first was of a Polish merchant, who arrived at Königsberg from Wirballen. In Riga 75 deaths from cholera were reported between July 5 and 22.

Mr. James Paget, sergeant surgeon extraordinary to her Majesty, is gazetted a Baronet.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Hugh Seymour Tremenheere, Inspector of Mines; Sir Francis Richard Sandford, Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education; Henry Arthur Hunt, Surveyor of Works and Public Buildings; Alfred Power, Chief Commissioner for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland; P. J. Keenan, Chief of Inspection, Board of National Education in Ireland; and J. W. Bazalgette, Consulting Engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, to be Companions of the Bath.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1431 has been received since the publication of our former issue from Frankfort—Neocedenus—Sunnyside—B. L. G.—Villiers—F. R. S.—M. A. L. Dahl—G. L. G.—W. M. W.—J. Sowden—G. W. P. Heycraft—E. Fraas of Lyons—S. B. Ward—Jolly Tinker—R. B. Scammon—Yoncks—Derwyn—Sun—Trist—Heard—H. M. B.—Plymouth—Grogram—W. T.—I. B. C.—Lever—Maggy—A. Lady—Brigham—Nan—Philo—Gyp—Sampson—Bankside—Phobus—V. P.

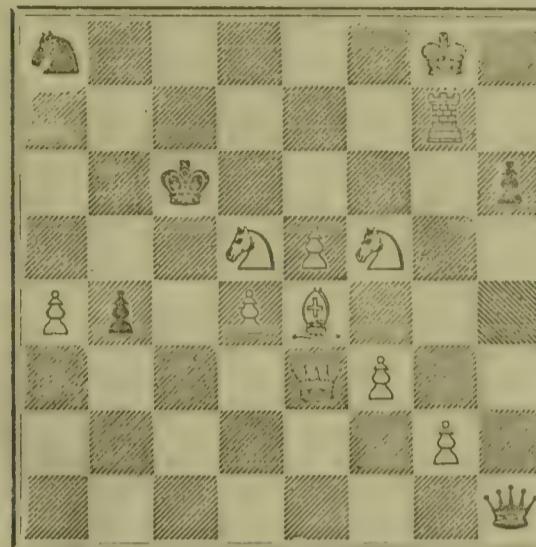
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1432.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K sq	K to Kt 5th	3. Kt to K B 2nd	R takes Kt
2. Lt to K Kt sq	K to B 4th	4. P to Kt 4th. Matc.	

PROBLEM NO. 1433.

By Mr. F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

A brilliant Game, played recently between Mr. Steinbühler and another good player belonging to the Manchester Chess Club.—(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	K to Q Kt sq appears to be a much better move.	
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	22. Kt to Kt sq	Kt takes P
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	23. Q to Kt sq	Q R to B sq
4. P to Q 4th	Q takes P	24. R to Q B sq	Q to K B 3rd
5. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q sq	25. Q takes Kt P	P to K B 5th
6. P to Q R 3rd	P to K B 4th	All this is very interesting.	
7. Kt to Q B 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. Q to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
8. Kt to K R 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd	27. Q takes R P	R takes R (ch)
9. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 3rd	28. K takes R	R to Q B sq (ch)
10. B to K 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th	29. K to Q Kt sq	Q to K B 4th
11. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 5th	Well played.	
12. Q Kt to K 2nd	Castles.	30. Q to Q R 6th	P to K 6 (dis. ch)
13. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes B	31. K to R sq	Kt takes Q P
14. Q takes Kt	B to Q Kt 2nd	32. Kt to Q B 3rd	
15. Castles	P to Q R 4th		
16. R to K Kt sq	P to Kt 4th		

The beginning of a vigorous and well-maintained counter-attack.

17. P to Q B 5th

P takes K B P

From this point the game abounds in critical and piquant situations, which will well repay consideration.

18. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch) K to R sq

19. P takes B P takes Kt

20. P takes Q B P Kt to Q R 3rd

21. P takes Q Kt P B to Q 4th

22. Q to Q 6th

The mate which follows is an elegant example of the famous end-game known as "Philidor's Legacy." An end-game, by-the-way, which was printed about 200 years before Philidor was born.

32. K to Kt 7th (ch)

33. K to Kt sq

Kt takes Q R P (double ch)

34. K to R sq

Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)

35. Kt takes Q Kt to Q B 7th (ch)

and mate.

CHESS IN CHICAGO.

Another Game between Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. MORGAN.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. Morgan).	WHITE (Mr. Mackenzie).	BLACK (Mr. Morgan).	WHITE (Mr. Mackenzie).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. K to K 4th	K to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. Kt from K 4th to K B takes Kt	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	24. K B 3rd	
4. P to Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	25. Kt takes B	K to B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	26. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	27. This certainly does not improve his game. He should rather have played B to K B 4th, if we mistake not.	
7. Castles	P takes P	28. B takes Kt	
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	29. B takes B	K It to K sq
9. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd	30. B to K 4th	It to Q Kt 7th
10. Q Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd	31. P to K B 2nd	It takes R
11. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	32. K takes R	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
12. B takes Q Kt P	R to Q Kt sq	33. P to Kt 4th	P to Q It 4th
13. Kt to K B 4th	Q to K 5th	34. P to Kt 5th	
14. B takes Kt		Mr. Morgan makes a valorous resistance; his adversary's Pawns, however, are too strong for it to become a successful one.	
15. The play hereabouts is very clever, and the position peculiarly interesting.	K takes B	35. B takes Kt	
16. Q Kt to K B 5th (ch) K to K 2nd	K takes Q	36. B to Q B sq	It to Q R sq
17. Kt takes Q	Kt takes P	37. R to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 5th
18. Kt to Q 5th (ch) K to K 3rd	K to K 3rd	38. B to Q R 3rd	Kt takes B
19. R to Q sq	P to Q 3rd	39. It takes Kt	R to R 4th
20. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 5th	40. P to Kt 6th (ch) P takes P	
21. P to Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	41. B takes P (ch) K to B 3rd	
22. P to B 5th (ch)		42. R to K B 3rd (ch) R to K B 4th, and Mr. Mackenzie won the game.	

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.

By desire of very many Correspondents, we give this week another of these ingenious puzzles.

NO. IV.

gals	sit	hills	the	Birds	on	dates	will
that	pleas	ri	up	leys	all	ous	the
will	and	prove	sing	see	lo	we	and
ures	mad	we	val	and	fields	rocks	di
and	with	low	feed	me	ing	or	my
sal	their	yell	me	woods	love	falls	the
live	rin	by	mount	herds	to	le	steep
flocks	ain	come	ers	and	y	shop	who e

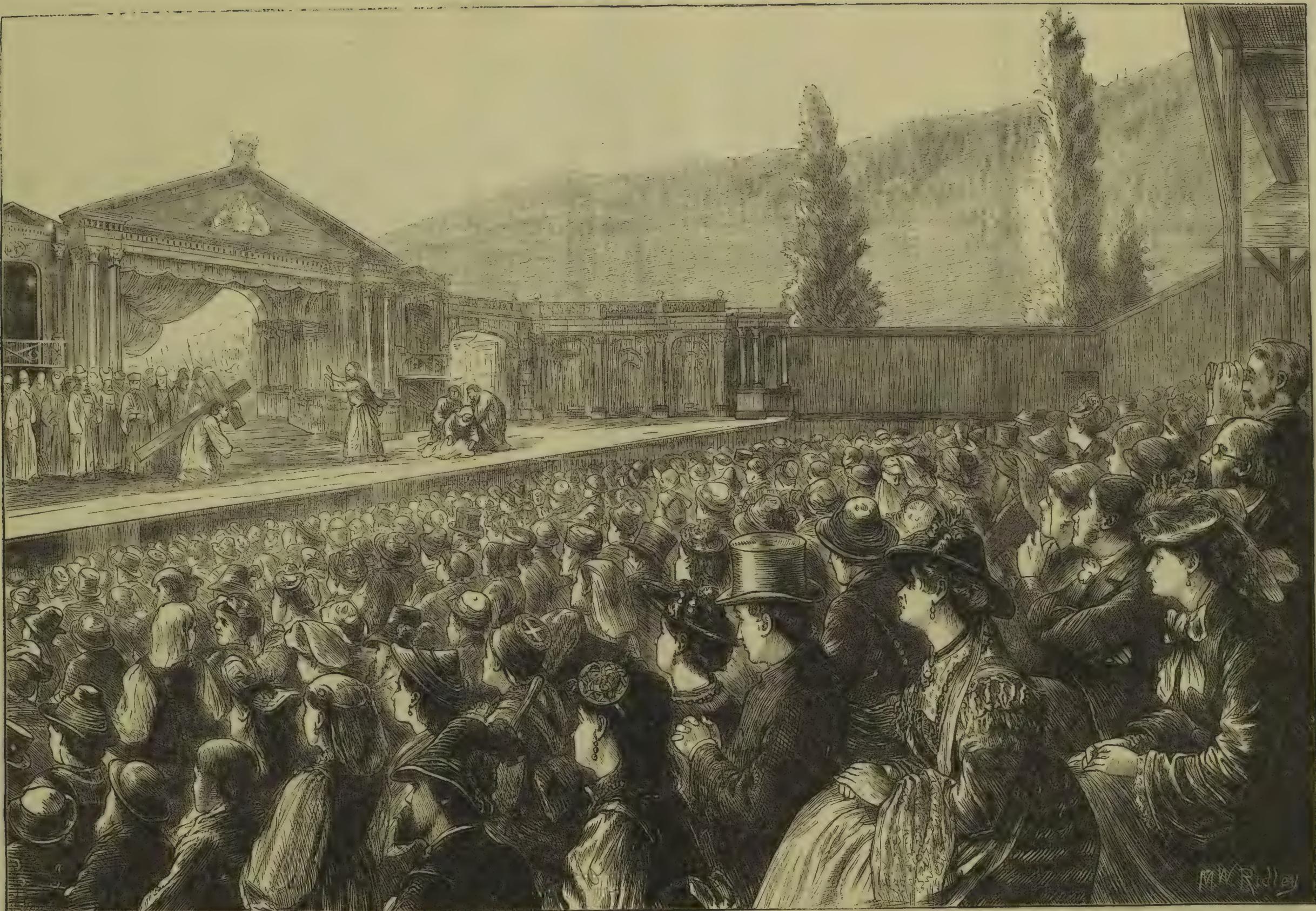
A solution of the above is requested.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

The arrangements made last week for the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh have been noticed; but our illustration shows the fine old hall of the Parliament House fitted up for a reception-room with furniture lent by the Faculty of Advocates and the Writers to the Signet, or attorneys, from the Advocates' Library and the Signet Library which likewise stand in Parliament-square, High-street. The hall was decorated also with greenhouse plants from the nursery-gardens of Messrs. Lawson, and bouquets of flowers were laid on the tables. Sofas and chairs invited the visitors to repose or to converse with each other at ease; newspapers and the materials for letter-writing were freely provided; and there were refreshment-rooms, as well as a post-office and telegraph-office, within the building. This old hall, like Westminster Hall in London, is commonly the lounge of briefless barristers, clients, jurymen, and witnesses in attendance, and other persons accustomed to wait on the sittings of the law courts. When Scott was a young man, before his appointment to be Sheriff of Selkirk, and one of the clerks of the Court of Session, he spent many an idle hour there, as it seemed to the graver sort, in chatting, joking, and telling queer stories to his professional brethren of like easy disposition; for he was one of the briefless. The hall is 122 ft. long and 49 ft. wide. It has a beautiful roof of dark oaken beams, resting on brackets with boldly-carved heads. There is a square painted window at the south end, with a figure of Justice, copied from a window in New College, Oxford. At the north end are the marble statues of Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, by Chantrey; and those of the Lord President Duncan Forbes (by Roubiliac), the Lord President Boyle, Lord Jeffrey, and two or three more placed at the sides. Two new pictures have been added. One is a fine portrait, by Dahl, of the first Earl of Cromartie, better known as Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet, who took a prominent part on the Royal side in the Parliamentary War, and was made a Lord of Session at the Restoration. The other addition to the gallery, presented by Lord Napier, is a good copy of a portrait of the first Lord Napier, son of the inventor of logarithms, who was Justice-Clerk and a Lord of Session under James VI. and Charles I., was raised to the Peerage in 1627, and was a warm and consistent adherent of the Royal side. This Parliament Hall was the actual meeting-place of the Scottish Legislature, the Lords and Commons sitting together, some time before the Union of 1707. It was here that George IV. was entertained in 1822, with a grand banquet.

PRESENTATIONS OF NEW COLOURS.

The Duke of Edinburgh presented new colours, on Monday, to the 99th Regiment, at Aldershot. The regiment was drawn up in line, in review order, under the command of Colonel Dunne. His Royal Highness was attended by a brilliant staff. The parade-ground was surrounded by thousands of spectators, including the ladies and officers of the various corps at the camp. The new standards were laid on a pile of drums, where they were consecrated by the Chaplain to the Forces. At the conclusion



THE AUDIENCE AT THE PASSION PLAY, OBER-AMMERGAU.



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT EDINBURGH : THE GREAT HALL OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A delicate subject has been touched upon in both Houses, by men of different stamp and different political leanings, with a singular unanimity. It may be understood why Mr. Candlish, who is a Democrat to such an extent that he need not be very tolerant of the gilding of our Monarchical system, should attempt to insinuate that it was a duty of the Sovereign, as one of the estates of the realm, to remain in the metropolis until the final day of the sittings of the two other estates; but how does it come about that so pure a specimen of the Conservative country gentleman as Colonel Barttelot should make an opportunity of expressing, in his most emphatic way, his belief that the Queen of England was not sufficiently before the eyes of her subjects. Less stress need be laid on the babblings, in a similar sense, of Lord Oranmore, who appears to have provoked Lord Granville out of his normal good-humour and induced him to use language to which, of all persons in the world, Lord Salisbury objected as really too strong. It has been rendered necessary that the Prime Minister should put out his utmost dialectic force and argue like a casuist, in order to meet the singular ebullition of a Tory member above mentioned; and it is hinted that gentle pressure was put on Mr. Candlish to forego his question, though in vain. All that is to be said of these things here is simply that they are notable.

The perversity of events has gone far to show that vigorous and reforming administration in the Admiralty is inoperative to prevent illegal ships from wearing out or going ashore (this latter without what may be called elemental provocation), or turning topsy-turvy. A good deal has been said of the power of subordinates to thwart unpopular chiefs of departments either by wilful mistakes or the adoption of a *vis inertiae*, which is the most effectual of thwarting. Can it be possible that, in order to spite First Lords, who are too busy in overlooking and ordering about, naval officers, regardless of their own professional peril, get their ships into difficulty and danger, their reward being what they themselves would call the "wiggings" which the First Lords would be sure to get in Parliament and the newspapers? Any way, one thing seems certain, that under existing circumstances connected with the Navy no First Lord of the Admiralty can be expected to last more than two years. Somewhat less than this sufficed to disable Mr. Childers, and now the strain upon Mr. Goschen, caused by naval disaster, is so great that, notwithstanding what appears to be his equanimity, it must tell upon him. Day after day of late he has had to stand up and brave a shower of reproaches cast not only on himself, on account of instant mishaps like those of the Agincourt and the Megara, but he has had to meet long-delayed impeachments of his predecessor, and vigorous efforts to prove that Admiralty reform, of which the present Government has been so proud, is nothing but a delusion and a sham. In this difficult position Mr. Goschen has demeaned himself with a calmness, a candour, and a mastery of details that have won golden opinions for him, even from his immediate opponents; Mr. Corry has relaxed that set grimness of his features which comes over them when naval matters are in hand, and utters an occasional assenting cheer; Sir John Hay relaxes the seal-like frown which is constant on his brow on these occasions, and smiles genially; while Lord Henry Lennox, who, in his severest moments, is good-natured in a personal sense, is bland and courteous more than usual. On the whole, Mr. Goschen preserves a front that is at once steady and unaggressive; and the only time that in these recent discussions he has seemed perturbed was when once Mr. Gladstone came to his assistance, and argued his case in such a manner that the First Lord could not conceal his alarm and could scarcely keep in his seat. Suddenly Mr. Seely has reappeared in his favourite character of an Admiralty Reformer. It was cynically whispered that since the head of that department, some two years ago, brought into it a sort of representative of the hon. member for Lincoln, he was content to be silent on his special theme. Whether the representative has suffered that kind of change which is said to come over Reformers when they become officials, and so is no longer *en rapport* with Mr. Seely, does not particularly matter; but the fact remains that the hon. gentleman has broken out afresh as a censor, and with so much vigour that it is easy to hear every word he says, "which was not so before."

The little band of members, comprising Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Goldney, who so successfully resisted the Ballot Bill that they were likened to the heroes of Thermopylae, with Mr. James Lowther for their Leonidas, having at last laid down their arms, notwithstanding but by honourable treaty, the passage of the measure became facile, and in a time just within the calculation which had been made of its progress it reached the stage of third reading. Of course it was not to pass out of the region of the Commons without something the opposite of a benediction being pronounced upon it by the leader of the Opposition. Accordingly, Mr. Disraeli presented himself with a surface freshness and a factitious vigour which did not, however, survive his first five or six sentences. The speech itself, in its preparation and its matter, was charged with all that firework matter which Mr. Disraeli can so successfully compound; but somehow it failed in the letting off. The fact is that the physical vigour was wanting. In vain, to use a racing phrase, did he "call upon" his bodily strength to second his intellectual force; and so many a pungent sentence, which, if it had been darted forth with physical vigour would have been immensely effective, being uttered with a certain languor, fell comparatively flat. It may be said that those who read a report of the speech would be likely to form a better idea of its effect than was actually produced. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone, in the opening part of his address, was effective from the very quietude and deliberation of his utterances; and, contrary to his custom, he adopted the regular rhetorical system of gradually swelling his manner and matter until he reached the culmination in a perfervid and full-sounding peroration.

An indication of the state of the Parliamentary mind at such a date as Aug. 10 may be found in the fact that on that day there were on the paper of the Commons thirty-six questions, thirty orders of the day, two motions of censure on the Government, and thirteen motions on going into Supply.

On Wednesday afternoon the Marquis of Westminster entertained, at Eaton Park, the whole of the children, managers, and teachers of the various day and Sunday schools in Chester and its suburbs, and in the villages on his estate. There were upwards of 7000 children and nearly 1000 teachers present.

The Board of Trade returns for July were issued on Monday. The total value of British imports was £31,251,153, being an increase of £6,561,013 as compared with July, 1870. During the seven months of this year the imports amounted to £186,507,467, or an increase of £22,979,122 over the corresponding period of last year. The exports were valued at £19,817,991, being an increase of £2,361,237.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Army Regulation Bill and the Norwich Voters' Disfranchisement Bill were read the third time, and the Lodgers' Goods Protection Bill the second time.

On Monday Lord Sydney brought up the Queen's answer to their Lordships' address in regard to the reorganisation of St. Katherine's Hospital, promising to consider the address, together with the Commissioners' report. Lord Colchester drew attention to the recent meeting in Trafalgar-square, contrasting the harshness shown to the matchmakers with the favour and tenderness of the Government to Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends. According to the Home Secretary's reading of the law a meeting of any kind, however large, clamorous, or threatening, ceased to be illegal if only it declined to show so much respect to Parliament as to lay its desires before it at all. Lord Melville also condemned the vacillation and timidity of the Government. Lord Morley argued that the Home Secretary had no alternative but to act as he did; and if anything was wrong it was the law, not the administration of it. The Local Government Board Bill and the Sunday Observance Prosecutions Bill were read the second time, and the Intoxicating Liquors Suspension Bill was passed through Committee.

Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill, the House of Commons Witnesses Bill, and some other measures were on Tuesday read the third time. Lord Camperdown offered explanations with regard to the circumstances under which the Megara store-ship had left this country for Australia. The Ballot Bill was subsequently brought up from the Lower House, and, Thursday having been fixed for the second reading, Lord Shaftesbury gave notice that he would then move the rejection of the bill.

Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill passed through Committee on Thursday. After the disposal of several other measures on the paper, their Lordships, who had assembled in full force, proceeded to the consideration of the Ballot Bill, or, rather, to the amendment of which notice had been given, to the effect that, in consequence of the late period of the Session at which they had arrived, it was impossible for their Lordships to assent to the second reading of that bill. The Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the bill, which was opposed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who moved that it be read the second time that day three months. After a long discussion the bill was thrown out, the numbers being, for the second reading, 45; against it, 97: majority, 49.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Commons, at their morning sitting, yesterday week, finished their labours in Committee on the Ballot Bill. The House then proceeded to debate the Treaty of Washington, on the motion of Sir C. Adderley for the production of correspondence; and at the evening sitting the notices of motion on the order for Supply were withdrawn, to enable the debate to be continued.

The House sat on Saturday last for the purpose of forward-ing several bills through a formal stage. Mr. Goschen replied to a question put by Sir T. Bazley as to the loss of the Megara. Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill was read the third time and passed. The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council Bill. The bill was opposed by Mr. Collins, Mr. V. Harcourt, and other members, but finally was read the second time without a division.

On Monday Sir John Hay put a question to Mr. Goschen on the subject of the loss of the Megara. The First Lord stated that no fresh intelligence with regard to the situation of the Megara's people had reached the Admiralty. He then entered into an exculpatory statement, and said that no trace of the report which Mr. Reed had said he made in 1869 could be found at the Admiralty. The only report by Mr. Reed on the Megara that could be found was dated 1866, when Sir John Hay was a Lord of the Admiralty. The right hon. gentleman asserted that "every care" had been taken to ascertain the seaworthiness of the Megara before she was sent out. He deprecated attacks on Mr. Childers, who was necessarily absent. Lord Henry Lennox retorted that Mr. Childers had made it impossible for Mr. Reed, who had served the country well, to remain at his post. Mr. Corry and Sir J. Pakington censured the Government, and Mr. Gladstone promised that if the court-martial which will inquire into the loss of the ship should not elicit all that it was desirous to know, there shall be an independent and rigid inquiry. He denied that the Government had postponed the Navy Estimates in order to avoid a debate on the administration of the Navy. Mr. Disraeli spoke of the existence of an impression on both sides of the House that the Government had delayed the estimates with that object in view. The Ballot Bill was considered, on the report, and after another protracted discussion, the report was received, and the third reading of the bill fixed for Tuesday. The House then went into Committee on the Navy Estimates.

The members were occupied during Tuesday's morning sitting with a debate on the third reading of the Ballot Bill. It was opened by Mr. Disraeli in a brilliant speech, in the course of which he reviewed the history and progress of the measure, and indulged in some severe sarcasms on the conduct of the Government, and particularly of its chief. Mr. Gladstone undertook the defence of the Ministry, and accused the right hon. gentleman of having drawn on his imagination. After a smart passage at arms, in which Mr. B. Hope, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Scourfield, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Newdegate, and other mem-bers took part, the bill was read the third time. In the evening there was a discussion on the administration of the Navy.

Lord Henry Lennox, on Wednesday, moved for a Committee to inquire under what circumstances the Captain was received into the Navy and under whose orders she was sent to sea. Mr. Goschen, after replying to some of the allegations of the previous speaker, admitted that there was blame somewhere, but trusted the House would not pass judgment upon Mr. Childers in his absence. For himself he was only able to deal with the case upon documentary evidence, and that he had endeavoured to present to the House as clearly as possible. Sir J. Pakington explained that the arrangements for the construction had been completed before the Conservative Govern-ment came into office. In his opinion, when the Admiralty found that she had only 6 ft. 7 in. freeboard, instead of 8 ft. 5 in., as designed, the Admiralty ought not to have accepted the ship. Mr. Henley was bound to believe that the whole responsibility devolved upon the late First Lord of the Admiralty, who had failed to consult those who were competent to advise him, and had acted independently of them. Mr. Graves said that the ship was accepted by the Admiralty, and taken in fulfilment of the contract without any exception being taken to her seaworthiness, without the slightest consultation with the Naval Lords of the Admiralty, who had three months previously refused to sanction the payment for it on account of the construction of the vessel. Admiral Erskine contended that Sir Spencer Robinson, by his persistent opposition to this class of vessels, had cleared himself from all responsibility in this matter. Lord H. Scott said that great responsibility attached to Mr. Reed, and not to the First Lord of the

Admiralty, for not having seen that she was properly examined; but it was upon Sir S. Robinson's suggestion that she was accepted, and the responsibility of that acceptance must rest with him. Mr. Shaw Lefevre defended Mr. Childers, deprecating a premature judgment until he could be heard in his own vindication, and pointing out how the previous board was to some extent responsible for the build of the Captain, inasmuch as her designs had never been approved by the Constructor's department; and, after a few words from Mr. Corry in self-vindication, Lord H. Lennox withdrew his motion. The Metropolis Water, Merchant Shipping Act Amendments, and the Tanned Charities Bills were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Cardwell, on Thursday, moved the second reading of the Military Movements Bill, and, for the information of those who were too apt to complain of the English system as being inferior to that of Prussia, said that the Prussians had advantages which the English had not. There the military principle was in the ascendant, while here the civil principle had precedence. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to state the object of the bill. It was to assemble 33,552 rank and file; to give the military authorities power to go over uninclosed land; to give compensation in case of damage; to hire civil means of transport, and to make the necessary police regulations to prevent strangers from encroaching on the camping-ground. Colonel Anson moved a resolution, that the House regretted that the Berkshire site had been abandoned, and that the correspondence disclosed that a state of things existed in the War Office highly detrimental to the efficiency of the service, from the difficulty of fixing responsibility on any one individual in the case of any break down in our military system.

MUSIC.

The close of the opera season, recorded last week, leaves a comparative lull in London music, the first special interruption of which will be from the promenade concerts under the direction of M. Riviére, to commence, at Covent-Garden Theatre, on Saturday next.

At the Crystal Palace music prevails, more or less, all the year round. A new series of operas in English, given in the theatre there, under the direction of Mr. George Ferrer, was commenced last week, when Mdlle. Rosetti made her first appearance as Maria in Donizetti's "The Daughter of the Regiment" with considerable success. Her appearance is pleasing, she possesses considerable qualifications as a vocalist, and her reception throughout was highly favourable, especially so in the well-known cavatina and the plaintive farewell to the regiment, "Ciascun lo dice" and "Convien partir" in the original text. Mr. Parkinson, as Tonio, was applauded in several instances; and the remainder of the cast included Mrs. Aynsley Cook, as the Marchioness, and Mr. Aynsley Cook, as Sergeant Sulpizio.

The last grand opera concert of the season took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, when the principal vocalists of Her Majesty's Opera appeared, and executed a long and varied selection of music, chiefly familiar extracts from operatic works. The vocalists were Mdlles. Titien, Leon Duval, and Fernandez; Mesdames Sinico and Albini; Mr. Bentham; Signori Vizzani, Fancelli, Dodoni (a first appearance), Agnesi, Foli, Caravoglia, Mendioz, and Zoboli. The orchestra played the overtures to "Le Pré aux Clercs" and "Le Cheval de Bronze," the march from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and that recently composed by Mr. F. H. Cowen (with other incidental music) for Schiller's "Maid of Orleans." M. Sainton conducted, with the exception of the last-named piece, which was directed by the composer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Music on Mr. Herbert Stanley Oakeley, Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh. On Saturday a brilliant assembly of ladies and gentlemen met in the music class-room to hear Professor Oakeley's grand organ recital, given to members of the British Association. The audience consisted almost entirely of members or associates of this great scientific body. Professor Oakeley was greeted with hearty applause when he entered, wearing the undress hood of a Doctor of Music.

Carl Tanzi, one of the greatest of modern pianists, died recently at Leipsic, under thirty years of age. His powers of execution and of memory were exceptionally large.

THE THEATRES.

The poetic drama at the Gaiety progresses as satisfactorily under Mr. Montgomery's management as could have been expected. It is true that the company selected by him is not the best fitted as exponents for the purpose proposed, but they act with care and solicitude, and there is a certain degree of freshness in their attempts, and sometimes even instructive novelty. On Monday the clever tragedy, by M. Casimir Delavigne, of "Louis XI." was performed, and put Mr. Montgomery's powers to a severe test. The Royal hero forms a character-part, and requires a special aptitude in the actor. It is, besides, of such difficulty that no one except the late Mr. Charles Kean ever succeeded in representing it well, and in his hands it was a marvel of impersonation. Mr. Montgomery has done wisely in adopting Mr. Kean as his model. A closer copy of Mr. Kean's delineation it is impossible to conceive, and the imitation has been produced with nicety and an accuracy which are perfectly surprising. The facility of utterance and gesture thus manifested demonstrates that Mr. Montgomery is in possession of all the resources of the actor. The pathetic part of the Duke de Nemours was ably sustained by Mr. W. Rignold; and the whole action was fairly interpreted, particularly that intrusted to Mr. W. M'Intyre as Tristan. After the tragedy a new burlesque was produced, entitled "The Royal Galatea Burlesque; or, Crossing the Line." This extravaganza was written by Lieutenant Poore, R.M., H.M.S. Galatea, and was acted by the officers of the ship, during its late cruise, at Sydney and other localities. It represents the visit of Neptune to the vessel, the shaving and the consequences, in a series of punning rhymes, and a grotesque action, in which Miss Caroline Parkes sustains the principal rôle as Bill Bowline. The whole goes off merry as marriage-bells, and terminates the evening in a pleasant manner. It is illustrated with good scenery, and altogether forms an acceptable trifle.

A new entertainment, written by Arthur Sketchley, will be produced at the Royal Gallery of Illustration next Monday, Aug. 14. "A Sensation Novel" has in consequence been withdrawn, after a run of 186 performances. The success of "A Sensation Novel" may fairly be attributed to the clever satire of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and the admirable manner in which the entertainment has been sustained by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and the company at their command.

There have been serious riots in Berlin, caused by the ejection of some tenants from lodgings which had been sublet to them in violation of the agreement made with the landlord. The house was all but demolished by the mob, and the mounted police had to be called out to clear the streets. Many persons were wounded.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Two wings having been added to the Printers' Almshouses, they were opened, last Saturday, by Earl Stanhope.

During the month of July the quantity of disease and unwholesome fish seized and destroyed by the officers of the Fishmongers' Company was 47 tons 7 cwt.

At the Cremorne Gardens, on Wednesday, a fete took place in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' A-sylum. The amusements were varied, and the weather was propitious.

The abolition of tolls on the Commercial and Barking roads was celebrated on Monday by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. A fete was held in the Victoria cricket-ground, the proceeds being devoted to the Poplar Hospital.

On Monday morning the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, which has been erected at Bromley-by-Bow, was opened for the reception of patients. The building, which will contain beds for 572 patients, has been erected at a cost of £43,000.

A committee has been appointed, and arrangements are being made, for convening a "world's prison congress" for promoting reforms in criminal discipline, to be held in London in June next.

There was an almost general observance, on Monday, of the Bank Holidays Act in the City, while in many other parts of the metropolis business was in some degree suspended. The number of excursionists which left town was very large.

Last Saturday an elaborately designed model of a statue to be erected to the memory of Oliver Cromwell was placed, prominently, in Parliament-square, Palace-yard, immediately opposite to the principal entrance to the House of Commons. The statue, when executed, will be eight feet high.

The foundation-stone of the Chelsea Embankment, on the north side of the river, was laid, last Saturday, by Colonel Hogg, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The contract has been taken for £133,000. This new section will reclaim nine acres and a half from the river, and will be three-quarters of a mile in length.

The report of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, founded by Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, shows that £195,779 has been expended in the erection of nearly 1000 tenement dwellings in the metropolis, and states that 200 more such buildings are in course of erection. The usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is again recommended.

The supplementary rose show took place at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. There were twelve classes of fine, well-blown cut blooms, the first containing sixty distinct varieties of one truss, for which the Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt, carried off the principal prize in the nurserymen contest. Some fine examples of the tea-scented or Noisette roses, in single trusses, exhibited by amateurs, were greatly admired.

The Central National Art Training-School for Teachers at Kensington has closed for the summer vacation. Forty students in training and nineteen national scholars have received allowances of from 10s. to 40s. a week; six students in training have been appointed to masterships of schools of art. The schools will reopen on Oct. 2 next, when all new candidates for admission will be required to pass, or to have passed, an examination in freehand drawing.

Mr. Edward Moore, honorary secretary of the Alexandra Institution for the Blind, acknowledges the receipt of a second donation of £1000 from "E. G. T." A donation of £1000 has also been received by each of the undermentioned charities during the past week:—The Indigent Blind Visiting Society, from "J. B. V.;" the King Edward Ragged Schools and Refuge for Destitute Girls, from "G. R. K.;" and the Hospital for Sick Children, 49, Great Ormond-street, from "C. D. W."

Earl Cowley has written a letter relative to Epping Forest, and says he is not owner of the larger proportion of the manors which make up the forest, and that there is no foundation for the assertion that the trustees are inclosing in every direction. The noble Earl adds:—"Let a fair and equitable scheme be proposed for acquiring for the use of the public any part of the waste lands in which I have an interest, and it will meet with no opposition from us."

On Wednesday the London School Board discussed the question whether architects should be invited to send in designs for classes of schools, instead of for individual buildings, some members contending that if a model school-house were agreed upon it might be generally followed, and the expense of preparing a large number of architectural designs would be saved. Eventually the matter was referred to the Works and Finance Committees.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism again shows a considerable decrease compared with previous years. Last week there were in workhouses 32,315 paupers, and 87,280 received outdoor relief: total, 119,595. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1870, 1869, and 1868, this was a decrease of 7733, 5360, and 7524 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved was 1080, of whom 696 were men, 303 women, and 81 children under sixteen.

An unusually shocking suicide took place, on Tuesday evening, in Barbican. An ex-police sergeant, who had during the last three months taken to drinking, and had had quarrels with his wife, blew up an outhouse with gunpowder. The place was wrecked, and he was found insensible on the floor. He was restored to consciousness, and was being conveyed to the hospital in a cab, when he took a razor from his pocket and cut his throat in so determined a manner as to cause his death.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, was held in the board-room of the hospital last week—Sir Peter van Notten Pole, Bart., in the chair. The secretary read the report of the committee of management, which stated that the charity had continued to fulfil without diminution its office of usefulness, though in the period which had elapsed since the annual court there had been little to call for special mention. Dr. Frederick Roberts had been appointed to the vacant post of assistant physician. A memorial gift of £500 from Viscountess Jocelyn had been received; and a ward had been named after her deceased daughter. Some legacies were announced.

A flower show was held, on Wednesday, in the grounds adjoining Bishopsgate church, which were inclosed temporarily for the occasion, and gaily decorated. The entries were numerous, and some very good specimens of plants which had been grown in the City and had been in the possession of the exhibitor for the last three months (the condition on which the prizes were awarded) were exhibited. The prizes ranged in value from 1s. to 15s., in addition to which the Royal Horticultural Society gave their silver floral medal for the best plant in the show, and three bronze medals, at the discretion of the judges. Prizes were also given for window-boxes of plants, fern-cases (filled), hanging-baskets with plants, &c. In the evening Mrs. G. J. Goschen distributed the prizes.

NEW BOOKS.

The late Mr. William Bewick, whose *Life and Letters*, edited by Mr. Thomas Landseer, A.R.A., compose two pleasant volumes (Hurst and Blackett), was an artist, employed first in portrait-painting, but afterwards in copying, for the Royal Academy, some of the most famous pictures in Rome. He was a man of literary tastes and of social accomplishments, which brought him into company with several distinguished persons of the last generation, Sir Walter Scott and Wordsworth being those best worthy of mention. Hazlitt, Wilkie, Haydon, and others not soon to be forgotten, were also found in his circle of friends. He wrote, in a freely communicative and unaffected style, of all that he saw and heard, both in England and in Italy, the result of which is a very agreeable book. There is more instructive substance, perhaps, in the *Journals Kept in France and Italy*, from 1848 to 1852, by the late Mr. Nassau Senior, who was an experienced writer of political essays. These two volumes (Henry S. King and Co.) are edited by Mrs. Simpson, his daughter. They will be very useful to everyone who wants to correct and complete his remembered impressions of the early stages in the French, the Italian, and the Continental revolutions which commenced twenty-three years ago, and the end of which has scarcely yet arrived. The author's good social position in England gave him access, when he travelled in Europe, to the conversation of eminent statesmen, nobles, and princes. He was accustomed, with their tacit permission, to record and repeat what they told him of public affairs. As an enlightened Moderate Liberal of the Whig complexion, he could not feel an unqualified sympathy with any of the conflicting parties in foreign States. He considered, moreover, that the benefits of no possible organic changes were likely ever to be worth the evils and risks of an insurrectionary revolution, at least to the existing generation. The sentimental enthusiasm of the Republican creed in the heyday of Lamartine and Mazzini never affected the sober judgment of this well-informed Englishman; but he felt a strong interest in the struggles of France and Italy for national freedom. He was intimate with De Tocqueville, and, revisiting Paris immediately after the coup-d'état of December, 1851, formed a bad opinion, as might be supposed, of the manner in which the late Emperor Napoleon III. then began his reign. His testimony concerning the wishes, views, or plans that were conceived just before that event by the partisans of the exiled Bourbon and Orleans dynasties, with reference to a fusion of their interests in a restored monarchy, is worthy of notice at the present moment. "What we want," said one of them, "is Legitimacy without the Legitimists; Henry V., but not Henry V. in the hands of the Henri-Cinquists"—in short, the principle of a monarchy without a reactionary faction. Another French politician, explaining to Mr. Senior, in 1851, the terms of the proposed fusion, remarked "The elder branch makes great concessions. Henry V. will assume the tricolour; he will give the title of King and Queen to Louis Philippe and Marie Amélie; he will acknowledge as valid all the acts of the Monarchy of 1830; and he will date his reign, not from the death of Charles X., but from the day of his own re-entry into France. What, on the other hand, do the Orleanists really give up? They have no claims; they have no prospects; they were crowned by a revolution and disrowned by a revolution. Unless the Legitimists take up their cause, it is hopeless." Such were the views, in 1851, of one who then expected a peaceful and speedy return to constitutional Royalty, but with a large infusion of democracy in the government. The publication of Mr. Senior's journal is well-timed.

A tourist along the Mediterranean shore of Africa, and in the provinces of Algeria and Tunis, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. S. Vericker, has produced two entertaining volumes, entitled *Scenes in the Sunny South* (Longmans). Half the first volume, indeed, is occupied with the Moorish remains of Southern Spain, and with a glance, in passing, at Corsica and Nice. The author has read several common books of geographical and historical information, which he quotes freely and rather too frequently; but he also made inquiries for himself on the spot, and used his own powers of observation. He explored the inland districts, going as far as the town of Laghouat, in an oasis of the Sahara, where a magnificent forest of palms contrasts with the surrounding desert. He watched the social and domestic life of the Arabs and Kabyles with much interest, as well as the effects of the French administration, which does not appear to have yet proved successful. Leaving Algiers by the diligence, but afterwards riding on mules, he travelled eastward over the Atlas Mountains to Constantine, and saw the ruins of Lambessa, and of other Roman cities. He went on by steam-boat to Tunis, and visited the site of Carthage, which he describes in a clear and unpretentious style. Another narrative, by another eye-witness, of the recent disastrous struggle in and about the French capital is to be noticed. *Inside Paris During the Siege*, by an Oxford Graduate (Macmillan), is a shrewd, not ungenerous, but slightly sarcastic, account of the manner in which, if we may repeat the coarse and cruel words of Prince Bismarck, that great city was made to "simmer in its own gravy." One of the author's remarks, written in October, is suggestive of the worse confusion that followed when the Prussian siege came to an end. He felt uneasy for the possible secondary consequences to society of the system adopted for the defence of Paris. "The dangerous classes," he then wrote, "among whom the crises of labour determine crime, are at present cared for, clothed, fed, enrolled, and subsidised by the State. The siege, in fact, realises their Utopia of Pay and No Work, to the amount of thirty sous a day." There cannot be much doubt that the sudden cessation of this state of things, when the Versailles Government made peace with the Germans, had something to do with the Communist insurrection of March 18, which the "Oxford Graduate" did not stay to witness. He was glad to escape from the "pent-up Bedlam" of Paris, as it was in those days; he compares its state to the sack that was decreed by the ancient Roman law, for the confinement and punishment of a parricide—the sack containing a monkey, a cock, and a serpent, all hatefully alive, and squeezed against each other. The author might well dislike being in Paris during the siege; for he had his father, mother, and sister there with him. Some notes, written in French, by a correspondent of his, upon the characters of the leading men in the Red Republican party, are printed in an appendix.

A biography of the Marquis de Pombal, the liberal and reforming statesman of Portugal in the middle of the eighteenth century, by the Count de Carnota, is published in English (Longmans), and affords an instructive study. The earthquake of Lisbon in 1755, and the expulsion of the Jesuits, who were found to be implicated in a treasonable conspiracy, were two of the most important events in Pombal's time. They are fully related in this volume. From the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, a well-known author and editor of works concerning the literary and social history of Scotland, we have a new book, *A Century of Scottish Life* (W. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh), which contains many interesting anecdotes and illustrations of character, mostly unpublished before. The introductory chapter is filled with samples of racy national humour, like those preserved in the delightful "Remi-

niscences" of Dean Ramsay. In the second chapter, Dr. Rogers gives us plenty more good stories, divided into those of clerical, civic, and rustic society; and in the third chapter, "A Country Minister and his Recollections," he tells what he heard from his father, the minister of Dunino, Fifeshire, who died in 1849. His description of St. Andrew's University, as it was ninety years ago, is very amusing. The other chapters are made up chiefly of brief notices of literary men in Scotland, during the last half century; with a separate treatise, partly contributed by the Rev. Thomas Buchanan, of Methven, Perthshire, on the Highland poets of modern times. We may here notice *The Story of Hare Court*, being the annals of an old-fashioned Independent Church in the City of London, by Dr. John B. Marsh (Strahan and Co.). The author is not quite unknown to us, having produced a "Reference Shakespeare," an essay on "Robin Hood and his Merry Companions," and a selection of "Wise Sayings of the Great and Good." He has applied himself, with careful and diligent research, to the task of collecting historical and biographical facts relative to this once famous Puritan meeting-house. It was, in the time of the Commonwealth and at the proscription of the Nonconformists under Charles II., a place of some political interest, as well as of religious associations. Strictly speaking, this remark should apply to the "Church and congregation," founded in 1648 by the Rev. George Cokayne; not to the "Stated Room," where they assembled, first in Redcross-street, then in Hare-court, Aldersgate-street, after his rejection from St. Pancras, Soper-lane. The Rev. Alexander Raleigh, D.D., the present minister of the Hare-court flock, has written a brief introduction to Mr. Marsh's book.

The timely publication of several books relating to Sir Walter Scott, on the eve of the Centenary Festival, should this week be noticed. A short *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, by the late Dr. Robert Chambers, is reprinted, together with the *Abbotsford Notanda*, by Dr. Carruthers, of Inverness, which latter portion of the volume is of peculiar interest. This consists mainly of the personal recollections and memorials bequeathed, in 1845, by Mr. William Laidlaw, who was Scott's faithful agent and confidential friend during the most illustrious part of his life (from 1817 to 1832), and who had assisted him, long before, in compiling his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." The little volume (W. and R. Chambers, publishers) is very welcome, though its contents will not be new to all readers. Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh, since 1851 owners of the copyright of the *Waverley Novels*, have brought out the nineteenth volume of their handsome and handy *Centenary Edition*. Each volume, a clearly printed small octavo, very portable and readable, holds one of the novels complete, with all the author's notes, prefaces, and introductory letters. The present volume contains "The Betrothed" and "The Highland Widow." The same publishers announce a sort of index, or analytic guide, to the whole series of those delightful tales, which is entitled *The Waverley Manual*, by the Rev. Sidney Cornish, D.D., Vicar of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire. They are preparing, too, for issue upon this occasion a topographical book, called *The Lands of Scott*, by Mr. James Hunnewell, an American writer. A cheap reprint of Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, with a prefatory letter by Mr. James Hope Scott, Q.C., the son-in-law of Lockhart, and the grandson-in-law of Sir Walter, is also ready; as well as a centenary memento edition of *Scott's Poems*. The *Quarterly Review* article, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, on Lockhart's biography, has been reprinted, with some additions and illustrations, forming an independent essay upon that subject. *The Centenary Garland* (W. P. Nimmo) is a prettily-decorated book, containing about fifty engravings, from designs by George Cruikshank, Melville, Topham, and others, illustrative of two scenes in each of the *Waverley Novels*, with a brief descriptive and critical notice of each subject. A biographical memoir of Scott, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, accompanied by an engraving of the portrait by Sir John Watson Gordon, forms part of the volume.

Among the mass of books produced to instruct the tyro in art, we may specially recommend *The Art of Sketching from Nature*, by Philip H. Delamotte, Professor of Drawing in King's College, London (Bell and Daldy). Written, not for the student who proposes to make art a profession, but exclusively for the amateur, it contains just so much information as, and no more than, the latter is likely to require; and that information is presented in the simplest, clearest, most sensible form. There is none of the usual drawing-master affectation, very little that is irrelevant, no merely fine writing, the beginner is not confused by tables of all sorts of out-of-the-way colour-combinations, and the book does not promise to qualify the amateur to compete with men who make art a lifelong study. Occasionally the author speaks of the chromo-lithographic illustrations (which are well enough for the purpose) as though they reproduced all the merits of the original drawings, but this will not seriously mislead.

The Prince Imperial of France distributed the annual prizes last week at St. George's College, Croydon.

The Brighton Race Cup, of which an illustration appeared in our last, was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington.

The National Artillery Association has held its annual contest this week at Shoeburyness.

A cable telegram from Washington announces that Mr. Charles Francis Adams has accepted the appointment of American arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington. In Kentucky the Democrats have carried the elections by a majority of 20,000.

The Select Committee of Inquiry into the state of the law affecting the pawnbroking trade issued their report on Wednesday. They express an opinion that, "whilst all persons are free to buy and sell goods, and to lend money on them upon such terms as they may naturally think best, subject to the general provisions of the law, any restraint upon the business of pawnbroking should be kept within the very narrowest limits which the necessity of the case may require."

The British Medical Association met this year at Plymouth. At the meeting on Tuesday evening, Dr. Charlton, retiring president, spoke at length on legal reforms in the profession. Mr. Whittle was installed as new president. Dr. Fothergill, of Leeds, was presented with the Hastings medal of 1870. The members of the association were entertained on Wednesday morning at a public breakfast. The second general meeting was held in the Townhall, Devonport, when an address of welcome from that corporation was received. Dr. George Johnson delivered an address. Birmingham was fixed upon for the meeting next year, and Mr. Alfred Baker was elected president. Four of the sections met in the afternoon. In the department of public medicine the need for more systematic reports and the abolition of all permissive legislation were warmly advocated. Various excursions were organised by the local committees during the day, and in the evening the president's soirée was held, and was a brilliant success.

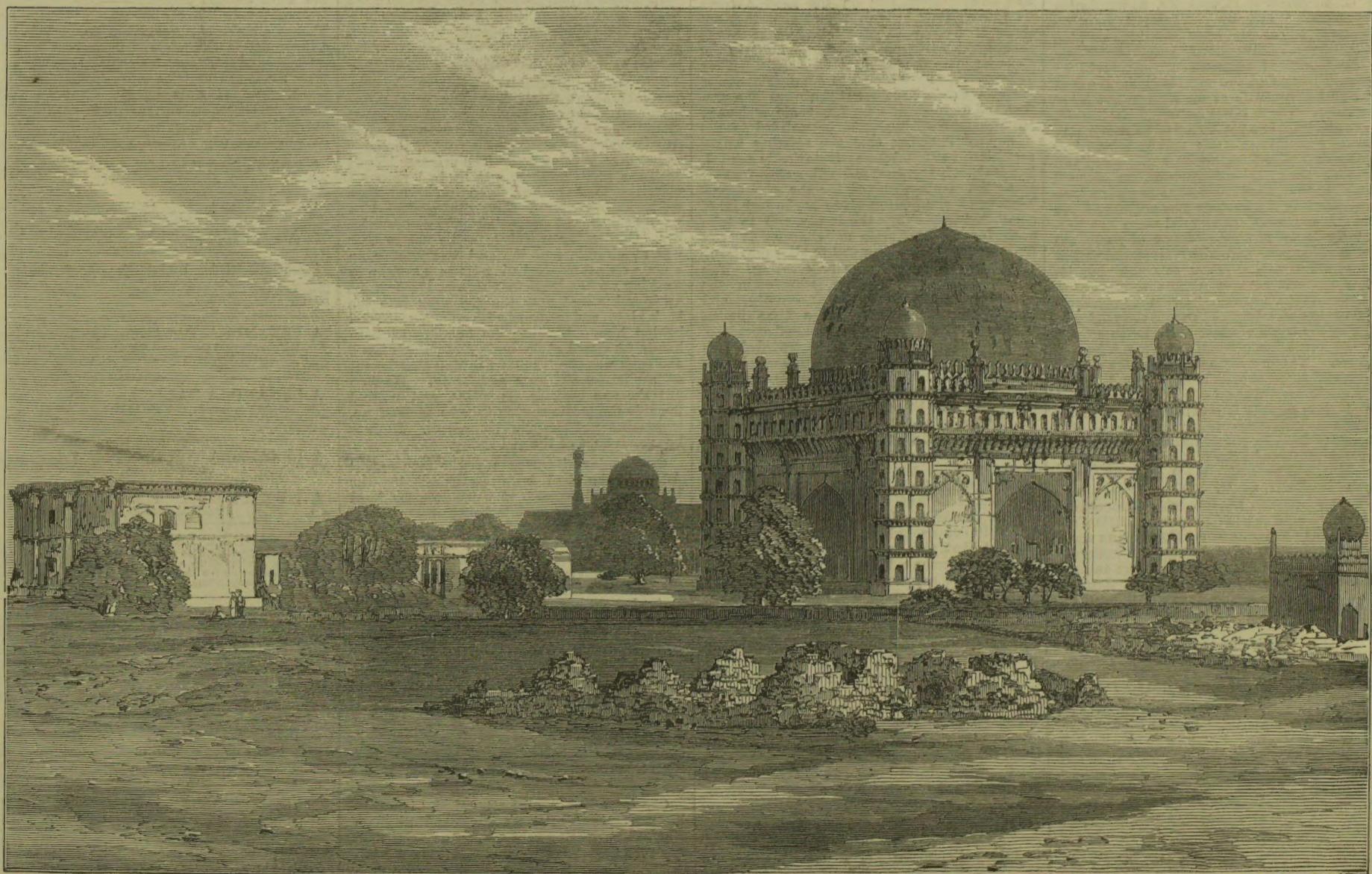


THE IRISH ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT DUBLIN.



WALTER WILSON DEL

PORCELAIN AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, BY MINTON AND CO.



TOMB OF MOHAMMED ADIL SHAH, BEEJAPOOR, INDIA.

THE DUBLIN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The meeting, last week, at Dublin, of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, at which their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Princess Louise, with the Marquis of Lorne, were present, seems to have been quite successful. The show was not held, as on former occasions, in St. Stephen's-green, but in a field lying between the Rock Road and Simmons' Court, adjoining Donnybrook, the entrance being in the Rock Road. A third part of the whole space was set apart for the horses, and several formidable barriers were erected to try the jumping powers of the hunters. One was a massive wall, 4 ft. 9 in. high and 4 ft. broad, or thick, at the base, made of large stones, capped with loose smaller ones, to which more stones were gradually added, raising the height to 6 ft. There was also a high wall of turf, 6 ft. thick at the top; and there was another wall, having a wide ditch filled with water on each side of it, which made the whole distance to be leaped 19 ft. The brook-jump, 1 ft. in width, was rendered more difficult by hurdles, covered with gorse, making a leap of 20 ft. altogether, so that any of Mr. Charles Lever's heroes would have found the work here set before him as much as he and his best horse could do. Every horse in the leaping competition had to carry 12 st. Along each side of the space allotted to the horse show were the stands for the spectators to see this performance; one stand affording room for 1600 persons, and the other for 1200; the Royal stand comprised a handsomely decorated box, with gilt chairs and red-covered benches, for the Princes and their suite, and for the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Spencer, with Countess Spencer, and party. The oxen and cows, the sheep, the swine, and the poultry, the implements and machinery, the vegetables, fruit, flax, and butter, were exhibited in long ranges of sheds. The show was opened on Tuesday week, at two o'clock, after the Princes had been received at a special meeting of the council of the society. In the evening the great dinner of the society took place at the Dublin Exhibition Palace—the Prince of Wales in the chair. The Princes, the Princess, the Marquis of Lorne, and Earl and Countess Spencer came again to the showground next day, and saw the leaping, which was repeated on the Thursday and Friday. The society gave a grand ball on Friday evening.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Some Illustrations have been given, in our former Numbers, of the designs of the fine works of pottery and porcelain in the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition at South Kensington. We now present a few of the most elegant and ingenious products of this beautiful art from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Minton and Co., at Stoke-upon-Trent. The official reports, drawn up for the Commissioners of the Exhibition, by Mr. C. Drury Fortnum on earthenware; by Mr. C. Magniac, M.P., and Mr. Soden Smith on porcelain; and by M. Leon Arnoux on miscellaneous pottery, have just been printed and published. They bear ample testimony to the merits of these wares contributed by Messrs. Minton and Co., especially the "porcelain and Parian, both of the highest quality of excellence. These manufactures," it is said, "have attained to a perfection of colours which deserves especial mention; and it is not less worthy of notice that, while really vivid and splendid, their colours possess, in several examples, that spirit of harmony which is so conspicuous in the ancient productions of the East. A series of small trial vases are particularly to be noticed. Some of these are most satisfactory, and show an appreciation of true colour and a power of combining its effects hitherto rare or almost unknown to European manufacturers." The Illustrations we give cannot, of course, enable the reader to judge of the truth of these remarks on colour, but the three large vases have much beauty of form. The one in the centre, with a bevy of graceful little cupids, hand in hand, forming a circle round the body of the vase, and two larger figures endeavouring to break through the ring, is particularly noticed. The figures are skilfully painted on a black ground; the other portions of the vase are brown, green, and blue. The artist is M. Solon, better known in Paris as M. Millès. Other productions of Messrs. Minton, which the official reports notice with peculiar commendation, are their English majolica, their Henri Deux ware, their tiles of Persian patterns, their examples of a new process of durable gilding, and the small bottles, with fantastic cupids figuring upon them, which are specimens of the "paste-upon-paste" method of decorating hard porcelain.

THE

MONUMENTS OF BEEJAPOOR.

Two Illustrations were lately given in this Journal, from materials supplied by the Rev. Arthur Polehampton, chaplain in the Indian Government service, of the magnificent architectural remains at Beejaopoor. That ruined and deserted city, which is situated in the Deccan, between the Sattara territory and the dominion of Hydrabad, nearly 200 miles south-east of Poonah, was formerly the capital of a very powerful Mohammedan kingdom. It was conquered and ultimately destroyed by the great Indian Moguls, beginning with Aurungezeb, in the seventeenth century; but, though now left to moulder and decay in

silence, having lost all its vast population, the aspect of the mighty walls, the palaces, temples, and regal sepulchres is still very imposing. We regret that we have not been able to find space for Mr. Polehampton's interesting description, and the narrative of his visit to Beejaopoor at Christmas, 1867. The tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah was shown in one of our former Illustrations; that of Mohammed Adil Shah, another famous monarch of the same dynasty, appears in the View we have now engraved.

ART-TRAINING.

The Central National Art-Training School for teachers at South Kensington has closed for the summer vacation.

The following are some of the results of the instruction given in the annual report of the Science and Art Department just laid before Parliament:

Forty students in training and nineteen national scholars have received allowances of from 10s. to 40s. a week; six students in training have been appointed to masterships of schools of art.

As a normal school, the number of the students of all classes who paid fees during the year ending July 31, 1870, was 565 males and 429 females—total, 994. The amount of fees was £2623 14s.; of this sum £422 12s. was paid by "evening" students only; and the balance, £2181 2s., by day students.

The fees have increased over those of the preceding year £38 18s. The number of individual students increased from 895 to 994. In this number are included 114 artisans, 14 schoolmasters, and 17 schoolmistresses. The schools were open 205 days during the year; the smallest attendance recorded was 171, on the opening day; the largest, 460, on Feb. 4, 1870.

The total number of attendances recorded for the whole year was 60,959, and, the average daily attendance 297.

The results of the annual examination in 1870 were as follow:—Of certificates of the third or highest grade, thirteen were taken—seven first or elementary being taken by students not then in receipt of allowances.

At the national competition three gold medals, two silver medals, six bronze medals, six books or Queen's prizes, and thirteen third-grade prizes in the elementary stages or local prize section were won by students of the male school; four silver medals, four bronzes, six books or Queen's prizes, and twenty-eight third-grade prizes in the elementary stages or local prize section were won by students of the female school.

These results have been exceeded during the year just completed, so far as the number under instruction is concerned; while the fees paid have increased from £2623 to £2821.

The schools will reopen on Oct. 2 next, when all new candidates for admission will be required to pass or to have passed an examination in free-hand drawing.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Select Committee on the East African slave trade state in their report that they are strongly of opinion that all legitimate means should be used to put an end altogether to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. They believe that any attempt to supply slaves for domestic use in Zanzibar will always be a pretext and a cloak for a foreign trade, and they recommend that it should be notified to the Sultan of Zanzibar that, the existing treaty provisions having been systematically evaded, her Majesty's Government will, unless further securities can be obtained for the entire prohibition of the foreign slave trade, feel itself compelled to abrogate the treaty, and to take such further legitimate measures as it may find necessary to put an end to all slave trade whatever, whether foreign or coasting. The Committee think that an increase in the Consular establishment is necessary, and that there should also for a time be an increase in the strength of the naval squadron, which ought, if possible, to be provided with efficient and trustworthy interpreters. If the Sultan will enter into a new treaty the Committee recommend the formation at Zanzibar of a dépôt for liberated adult slaves; but, if the Sultan opposes this step, the Committee suggest that a dépôt should be established at the Seychelles Islands. The Committee recommend that the services of the present acting political agent at Zanzibar should be retained, and that no technical rules of the service should be allowed to interfere with his appointment as political agent. They also suggest that the co-operation of the Governments of Germany, France, America, and Portugal in the suppression of the slave trade should be invited, and that negotiations should be entered into with the Persian Government to secure, if possible, for her Majesty's officers greater facilities of search in vessels suspected of carrying slaves.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Hannay, late Recorder of Pontefract, the new magistrate for the Worship-street district, sat for the first time on Monday at that court. He replaces Mr. Newton, who is transferred to Marlborough-street, vice Mr. Typhwhitt.

A breach of promise action was disposed of, on Wednesday, at the Norfolk Assizes. The parties live at Wimblington, Cambridgeshire, and the plaintiff, Mr. Addison, and the defendant, Miss Scowler, were both in middle life. They had been lovers for years, but the defendant broke off the match, and charged the plaintiff with being a drunken and disreputable

person. A juror was withdrawn on the defendant consenting to withdraw all imputations against the plaintiff, who disclaimed any desire to take money out of the defendant's pocket.

At the Leeds Assizes, on Monday, Mr. Taylor, a shipowner and broker, recovered £300, and Mr. Kirup, a timber merchant, £200, for injuries sustained in the Brockley Whins railway accident.

A man who had cruelly beaten his little daughter, ten years of age, was, on Monday, sentenced by the Southwark magistrate to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A nest of gamblers was routed out of a house in Three Tun-alley, Spitalfields, yesterday week. They were all Jews, twelve in number. The landlord of the house, Parsley, was charged at Worship-street Police Court, on Saturday, with keeping a gaming-house and knowingly permitting gambling therein; Lewis Solomons with aiding and abetting him; and the remainder of the prisoners with being found at the place for the purposes of gaming. The defence was that the defendants, "not being frequenters of public-houses," assembled at Parsley's house for the innocent purpose of playing for bottles of ginger-beer. But Mr. Bushby, disbelieving this statement, said that, with the exception of Parsley, he should fine all the prisoners £5 each. Parsley would have to pay £50.

Sarah Chamberlayne, a middle-aged woman, keeping an oil-shop in Orange-street, Red Lion-square, has been charged before Sir Thomas Henry with purchasing a quantity of glass globes and chimneys, knowing them to have been stolen. John Samwells, aged nine, deposed that a short time back he went to the prisoner and asked her if she would buy glass globes. She said she would, and gave him 2d. each for four of them, and said that it was a penny more than they were worth. One of the glasses was cracked. About a month ago he took her two figured glass globes, and she gave him 4d. for them. He also on another occasion took her six glass chimneys, and received 2s. for the six. He had stolen all the property from the crates in a warehouse adjoining the Holborn Amphitheatre. Another boy showed him how to steal the glass. The lowest number of glasses he had ever taken was three. He went immediately to the prisoner after stealing the articles. He went twice a week to steal the glasses at night time. William M'Arthur, aged eleven, stated that he knew Samwells, who forced him to steal glasses too, although he did not wish to do so at first. They stole glasses twice a week for twelve weeks past. Samwells used to give him and the other boys who helped 2d. when twelve were stolen, and 1d. when six were stolen. He kept the rest himself. Mr. George Houghton, glass manufacturer, High Holborn, stated that during the past six months he had constantly missed globes, &c., from the crates in his yard. He could not swear to those produced in court, but they were similar to those he had lost, and were valued at 12s. or 1s. a dozen. This was the case for the prosecution. Mr. Alsop contended that a jury would never convict upon the evidence of two thieves like the two witnesses, and called two respectable tradesmen, who gave the prisoner a good character for honesty. The case was ultimately adjourned.

At Witney, in Oxfordshire, Edward Roberts, gardener, about thirty-five years of age, has been sent to the county gaol on the charge of attempting to murder a young woman named Ann Meyrick, by slicing off a part of the back of her head with an axe. The prisoner lodged with the girl's mother, and he had proposed marriage to Ann, and been refused. Last week he discovered that she preferred a younger man, and swore that he would murder her. On Sunday morning, while the mother was at church, and the girl was wiping up some water that she had spilt on the floor in washing up the breakfast things, Roberts got up from his seat near the fire, went into the back place, and returned with an axe concealed behind him. Holding the handle with both hands, he aimed at the back of Meyrick's head, and such was the force of the blow that he cut off a slice—scalp, bone and brain. He then put the axe back in its place, and walked towards the police-station to give himself up, expressing not the slightest regret. There is but small hope of the girl living.

On Monday afternoon a young man named Adams, who had been sentenced by the Uxbridge magistrates to three months' hard labour for robbery, while being conveyed by train from Uxbridge to London to undergo his sentence, smashed the window of the railway carriage with his handcuffs, and, having unfastened the door, leaped from the carriage while the train was in full motion. When the train arrived at the next station, which was Southall, the policeman who had charge of the prisoner and several other persons went down the line, and found that the man, although much cut about the face and legs, had recovered himself, and had run a distance of nearly two miles. He was taken back to Southall, and sent off to London later in the evening.

A boy of twelve is in custody at St. Helen's charged with causing the death of a girl with whom he quarrelled, by throwing her into a pit.

Charlotte Fisher, who attempted to murder her master and mistress, at Great Ellingham, Norfolk, by putting vermin poison in their tea, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

George Ellis, who was condemned to death at the recent Manchester Assizes for the murder of his wife, has been reprieved. The woman's death occurred during a quarrel, when both he

and she were supposed to be drunk, and she either fell or was thrown from a bed-room window, but no one witnessed the crime.

During the hearing of the bankruptcy business of the Liverpool County Court, on Wednesday, it was stated in the case of Henry Todd Naylor that the bankrupt's debts were £170,000, and his admitted assets were only £500. His Honour did not deem the bankrupt's explanations sufficient, and declined to pass the examination.

A young man named Bourke was returning home from New Pallas to Cappermore, with some medicine for his sick father, when he was set upon by three Russians, who beat him in a barbarous manner, and, when he appealed for mercy, stuffed his mouth with sand and stones. He has succeeded in identifying one of the Russians, who is lodged in the gaol.

The pictures and other works of art selected by the Art-Union prizeholders of 1871 have been exhibited for private view at the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall. The total number of works is 190, of which eighty-six are paintings in oil, twenty-five are water-colour drawings, and the remainder busts, statuettes, vases, chromolithographs, and engravings. The more important of the prizes are represented by the following works:—"Dr. Johnson at Rehearsal," by Mr. D. T. White, £200 (selected by Mr. H. Stewart); "Moonlight on the Mountains, North Wales," by Mr. A. Gilbert (Mr. W. Reeve); and "Old Canal Dock, near Bishopstoke," by Mr. George Cole (Mr. F. L. James), £150 each; "Town and Castle of Amboise, on the Loire," by Mr. G. C. Stanfield (Mr. R. J. Hodgson); and "War News," by Mr. G. Pope (Mrs. Busby)—£100 each; "Grandfather's Departure," by Mr. J. C. Waite (Mr. J. Nobbs); and "Vessels off Tynemouth Bar," by Mr. E. Hayes (Captain Laurence). The present exhibition is creditable to the skill of the artists and the taste of the prizeholders.

Wednesday was observed as a general holiday in Edinburgh in commemoration of the Scott centenary; and the banquet which took place in the evening, in the great hall of the Corn Exchange, in the Grass Market, was a large and brilliant gathering. The Earl of Dalkeith presided, and the toast of the evening, "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott," was proposed by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell. As a poet, remarked the hon. Baronet Scott, like other great masters of the lyre, may be said to have fulfilled the aspirations and given full and triumphant truth to the thought with which many kindred minds have been in labour, but which they had lacked strength to bring forth. As a writer of prose fiction he, from the stores of his learning and the spring of his imagination, fed for sixteen years the fancy of the civilised world, ministering no less to the social and moral wellbeing than to the innocent gaiety of nations. Amongst the other speakers were Lord Dalhousie, Dean Stanley, Sir Bernard Burke, Lord Houghton, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Earl of Airlie, and the Lord Justice General.—The centenary festival was brilliantly celebrated at Glasgow. There were also celebrations at Dundee, where a large and fashionable meeting listened to speeches and selections from Scott's poetry and prose; and at Dumfries, where a banquet took place, presided over by Mr. Thomas Aird. Other meetings in various parts of Scotland are still to take place.

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